

U.S. WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS  
Temp. 13-11 (65-61). Tomorrow cloudy  
13-10 (64-60). Yesterday's temp. 13-10  
LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 13-11 (65-60).  
Overcast. Yesterday's temp. 13-11 (65-60).  
MANCHESTER: Moderate. HOME: Cloudy.  
Temp. 14-9 (67-52). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp.  
14-9 (67-52). Yesterday's temp. 8-4 (48-32).  
NATIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

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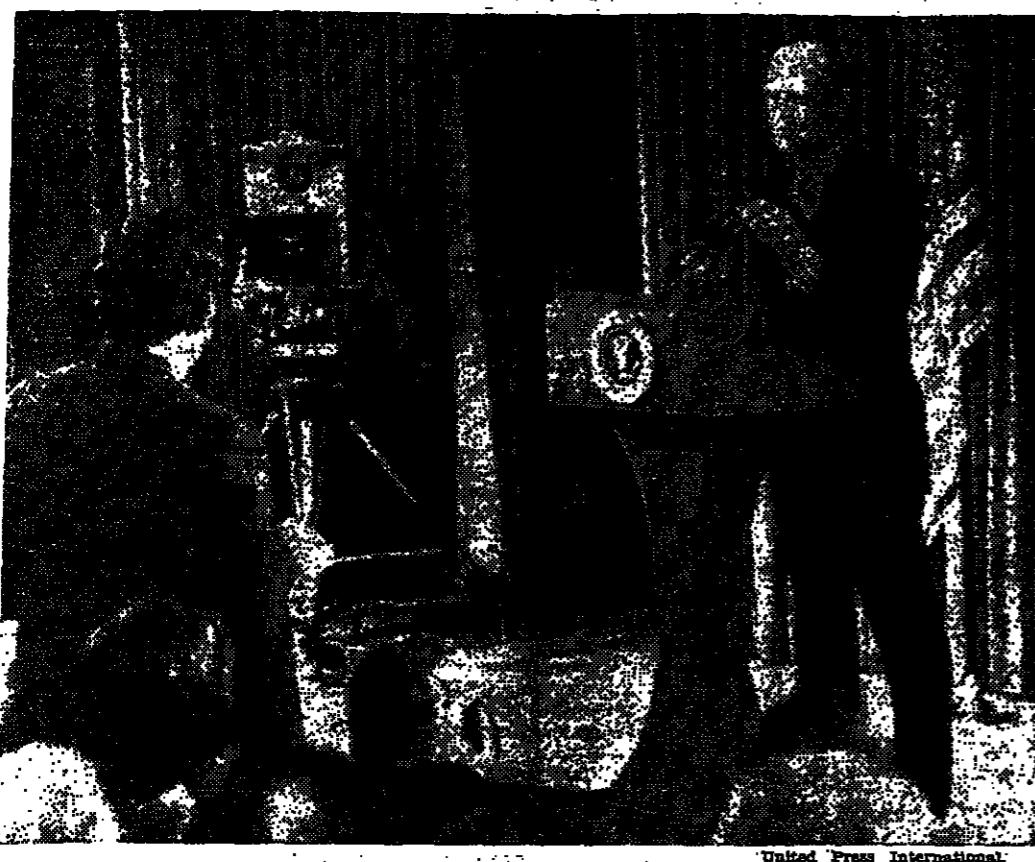
# Herald Tribune

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President Ford during his news conference in Washington Monday night.

## No Agreement With Russia on Mideast

## Ford Gives Details of Arms Accord

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (NYT)—President Ford made public last night the details of the tentative agreement on arms control that Leonid Brezhnev reached with him nine days ago. He said the accord put a firm ceiling on arms race and created "the basis" for future arms reductions.

"It's a good agreement, and I think the American people will like it," Mr. Ford said.

At the start of his televised conference at the Executive Office Building, next door to the White House, Mr. Ford disclosed that the two countries had put a ceiling of 2,400 each on the total

number of long-range offensive missiles and bombers.

Of that total, each side will be able to place multiple independently targetable warheads on up to 1,220 land-based and submarine-launched missiles.

The overall figure of 2,400 on strategic delivery vehicles had already become known, but the number of missiles able to receive MRVs was higher than previously reported.

### Earlier Figures

Earlier versions placed the figure on missiles that could be armed with multiple warheads at 2,000. The new figures came from the Soviet side, and were also agreed to increase the ceiling already voiced by both arms control advocates and those seeking cuts in military spending, that arms ceiling is too high.

In fact, Mr. Ford acknowledged in answer to questions that the United States would continue to spend at about the same level as this year, or higher, to keep American forces up to the ceiling permitted by the accord.

He said that, because of inflation, the military budget proposed for next year would increase. But he stressed, as Secretary of State Henry Kissinger did at Vladivostok, that the agreement had put a "cap" on the arms race.

On the Middle East, Mr. Ford indicated that while the Soviet Union and the United States had better understanding of each other's positions, no substantial agreements were reached toward a solution in that area.

Mr. Ford, reporting on his recent trip to Japan, South Korea and his two days at the Soviet port city of Vladivostok, said that he and Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party chief, went beyond their original purpose of reviewing Sovieter-American relations.

"Building on the achievements of the past three years, we agreed that prospects were favorable for

more substantial, and I may say very intensive, negotiations on the primary issue of limitation of strategic arms," he said.

"In the end we agreed on the general framework for a new agreement that will last through 1985."

Mr. Ford said that the accord, worked out with Mr. Kissinger's assistance, put the total bomber-and-missile ceilings "well below" the force levels which would otherwise have been expected over the next 10 years, and very substantially below the forces which would result from an all-out arms race over that same period.

What we have done," he said, "is to set firm and equal limits on the strategic forces of each side, thus preventing an arms race with all its terror, instability, war-breeding tension and economic waste. We have in addition created the solid basis from which future arms reductions can begin and hopefully will be negotiated."

Critics such as Sen. Henry

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### Talks Held in Zambia

## Rhodesia Temporarily Freed African Leaders for Meeting

SALISBURY, Dec. 3 (Reuters).

The Rhodesian government today confirmed that "two detained African leaders" had been temporarily released from detention last month in order to attend a "meeting" in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia.

The government did not name the leaders, but informed sources here said they were Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), and the Rev. Ndabamngi Sithole, leader of the rival Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

A government spokesman confirmed reports of the Lusaka visit in a brief statement, which added that the government would not comment further at this stage.

However, observers saw the brief release of the two for talks with black African government leaders as the most important breakthrough since Rhodesia's white minority unilaterally declared independence from Britain in 1965, the sources said.

But any talk with Rhodesian officials would have to be based on early black majority rule for them to be accepted by the two African leaders. Both movements have repeatedly stated in the past that black majority rule would have to be the basis for any settlement.

Lusaka Reports

Well-informed sources in Lusaka said yesterday that Mr. Nkomo, Mr. Sithole and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, head of the African National Council, Rhodesia's only legal African political grouping, all went to Zambia last month for talks aimed at achieving a unified front and a common negotiating position.

They returned to Rhodesia and Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Sithole are now back in jail here. There has been no official comment in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Ford Asks Support for Fiscal Plan

### But He Indicates Shift Is Possible

By Hobart Rowen  
and Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (WP)—President Ford called on Congress last night to go along with his administration's present economic policies, and his chief economist said it would be a mistake to shift from fighting inflation to fighting the recession.

But in an interview published yesterday, the President indicated that he may make just such a shift if economic output sags and unemployment rises further in the next several months, as is now expected.

The President admitted in the interview that the economy has weakened faster than he and his advisers expected when he announced his present economic policies in October.

He would not describe in the interview, with Newsweek magazine, the new policies that he is considering and he was not asked about, nor did he mention, any basic shift in policy at a news conference last night.

Some Choices Sought

But he said in the interview that he had asked his advisers to come back in a week or two with "some choices for me" in the economic area. Present policy has been to restrict spending to cool off inflation. One obvious alternative would be to pump up the economy to offset the recession.

The President said it would take a "substantial" increase in the unemployment rate to lead him away from retrenchment into pump-priming. Pressed to be specific, he told his interviewers that a 6.5-per-cent unemployment rate "would be indicative of a very serious added deterioration" in the economy.

In October, the unemployment rate was 6 per cent; the November figure will be published Friday.

Two economists with the Brookings Institution, Arthur Okun and George Perry, predicted yesterday that unemployment would hit 8 per cent next year.

Mr. Okun was chairman of the presidential Council of Economic

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



ARRIVING AT ELYSEE—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and James Callaghan, the secretary of foreign affairs, arriving last night for a working dinner with the French President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, to discuss the EEC meeting next week.

### To Discuss Summit Topics

## Wilson in Paris to Meet Giscard

PARIS, Dec. 3 (AP)—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson arrived in Paris this evening for a dinner discussion with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing about the forthcoming European summit conference.

Only an hour earlier, British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan had arrived from Brussels, where he attended a European Economic Community ministerial meeting.

One of the principal points to be discussed by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was the British demand for renegotiation of the terms of British entry into the Common Market. The French have consistently opposed this demand. Mr. Wilson has said that he wants the matter to be debated during the meeting of EEC nations' heads of state and government scheduled for next Monday and Tuesday in Paris.

Informed sources said that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had suggested the Wilson-Giscard d'Estaing meeting while he was in London last weekend. Mr. Schmidt was reportedly to have been convinced, after his talks with Mr. Wilson, that a compromise was possible.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was reported standing by for a phone talk with Mr. Schmidt this evening before his dinner appointment with Mr. Wilson.

During the afternoon, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had met with Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans, who said that they discussed "many subjects on which the (European) partners do not agree and those to be dealt with in depth at the summit."

Progress at Brussels

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3 (IHT)—Britain made some progress at the meeting here today of the European Economic Community's foreign ministers in persuading its partners that it should contribute less to the EEC budget.

Mr. Callaghan said that a reduction in Britain's share of the community budget would be a crucial factor for the London government in deciding whether its present renegotiation of membership terms has been a success.

He pointed out that, despite Britain's defense review, it had

not cut back any of its NATO commitments. This cost Britain an annual \$720 million. He was not complaining about this, he said, but it was something to be borne in mind when the EEC summit meeting discusses Britain's contributions to the community.

He argued that payments to the community should be related to a member country's capacity to pay. Where there was a below-average growth in wealth, that country should pay proportionately less into the EEC. He said that Britain's arguments were "abstract" and "artificial."

French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues told Mr. Callaghan that he did not agree that Britain had a problem. He said that Britain's arguments were "abstract" and "artificial."

Denmark and Ireland agreed that Britain has a case and that some kind of sliding scale for contributions should be adopted.

The Germans, however, insisted that the problem of Britain's slow growth was a future, not a current one. They said that some arrangement to accommodate Britain should be fixed during or after 1978.

French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues told Mr. Callaghan that he did not agree that Britain had a problem. He said that Britain's arguments were "abstract" and "artificial."

In addition, about 30,000 civilian employees of the Defense Ministry, half of them abroad, will lose their jobs in the next few years.

While many of the proposals reflected Britain's desperate need to save money, others stemmed from symbolic and political considerations.

Officials acknowledged, for example, that no money would be saved by ending the agreement with South Africa. That decision clearly was designed as a protest over South Africa's segregationist policies.

Moreover, the withdrawal of small numbers of forces from other places, such as the Indian Ocean islands of Mauritius and Ceylon, would save relatively little. But the moves were regarded as necessary to demonstrate that Britain was pulling in from global commitments far from its own shores and Europe.

This is one more stage in the long journey that has meant the end of empire," remarked an official.

Mr. Mason, 50, the Labor's son who had been hard bargaining with Britain's defense secretary since Labor returned to power after the February election, said the proposals were the result of the most extensive defense study ever undertaken by a British government in peace time."

He also announced that Britain had agreed to proceed by Washington for a modest expansion of the military base on Diego Garcia, a British island in the Indian Ocean about 1,000 miles off the southern tip of India. The United States, concerned over increased Soviet activities in the Indian Ocean, plans to spend about \$30 million to improve an airfield and docks on the island.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

A Second Look

The Labor government had decided to take another look at Washington's plan, previously approved by the Conservative.

Mr. Mason sought to calm critics of American operations from the island by saying that "use" of the facilities other than for routine purposes would be a matter for joint decision between London and Washington.

Peter Walker, the opposition Conservative party's spokesman on defense, called the setback a "grave mistake." He said this was no time to announce such cuts, when the Warsaw Pact countries had more men under arms than the Atlantic alliance and were spending an increased amount on research.

South Africa Seeks Talks

PRETORIA, Dec. 3 (Reuters)—South Africa is prepared to discuss the Simonstown naval agreement with Britain around a conference table and has proposals to make.

Defense Minister Pieter Botha said here tonight:

"In the meantime, Simonstown and all other facilities South Africa has to offer are available to Britain and other friendly countries of the free world," the minister said.

## Russians Barring Americans From Joint Space Trip Craft

By Nicholas C. Chriss

HOUSTON, Dec. 3—Russian space-flight officials have refused permission for a group of U.S. astronauts and technicians in the Soviet Union, to see the Soyuz spacecraft that will be used during a joint mission by the two nations next July; American space agency officials revealed yesterday.

In what was described as a "conversation" with Mr. Rubin, by correspondent Yael Marcus, Haaretz said Mr. Rubin's demand was for Israel must go in making concessions to the Arabs in order to assure continued U.S. support in negotiations.

Israel ships have never been allowed through the canal. It was completely blocked by debris during the 1967 Middle East war.

Egypt says the waterway will remain next year.

Public Pressure

The Israeli government was under pressure last January to accept any disengagement agreement that did not guarantee safe shipping through the canal.

Meanwhile, Israeli military sources said that Jerusalem has complained to the United Nations about six bases being built by Egypt on the east bank of the Suez Canal. The Israelis claim that the bases could be used for anti-aircraft missiles, the sources said.

The military disengagement accord that Egypt and Israel signed last January forbids the installation

spacecraft and docking adapter for the international mission were being built.

The barring of the Americans from Soviet facilities—which assembled a number of the U.S. technicians in Moscow—occurred last August and September when the U.S. astronauts and specialists visited them in training for the joint mission. A few of them on that visit got to see a Soviet ground control center at Kalinin, near Moscow, for the first time although the Russians had long ago been inside Mission Control at the space center here.

Glynn Lunney, U.S. project director for the joint mission, said of the Russian stand:

"They chose not to invite us. If I went out and cut my throat because they wouldn't let me into their factory, what would that accomplish?"

Mr. Lunney has dealt at length with the Russians, is familiar with their secrecy policy and is primarily responsible for the little access to the Russian program that has been granted the Amer-

icans. He said in an interview that he has learned to accept the fact that the Russians, unlike the Americans, do not believe in an open space program.

"I have to deal with it as best I can," he said.

The latest instance of Russian refusal to keep the Americans informed occurred early yesterday when they waited until one hour after launch before informing Mr. Lunney that they had sent a two-man crew aloft aboard a Soyuz craft.

Before the telephone call by the Russians, Mr. Lunney had no idea when the Soyuz craft would be launched. He said he had told the Russians that if the U.S. space agency could not inform the public of the Soviet flight plan, he did not want to hear about it in advance.

Nine U.S. stations are tracking the Soyuz craft as it makes a test flight.

(From Moscow, the Associated Press reported that the two Soviet cosmonauts orbited the earth in their second working day in space today aboard the Soyuz-16 craft.

Only one official report was issued on the flight today, saying that about 24 hours after the launch the spaceship had made 16 orbits of the earth and the cosmonauts were feeling fine.

The Soviet press carried extensive reports on the Soyuz-16 mission, stressing that it was a rehearsal for the July Apollo-Soyuz flight.

American Suspicion

The Americans urged the Russians to make the flight as early as possible in case some failure in the spaceship systems should crop up. Underlying the Americans' insistence on their need to observe the Russian equipment is a distrust of Soviet space technology, which has been widely acknowledged as inferior.

The Soviet Union already has announced that it will bar U.S.

newspaper from the joint shot gets underway on way to 15.

After refusing the Americans

permission to see the Soyuz craft,

the Russians later said that they

would let the astronauts and

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**Organised Opposition Remains Unlikely****Political Reform Fails to Thrill Spaniards**

By Henry Ginder

MADRID, Dec. 3 (NYT).—The government's announcement last night of limited freedom of political association dropped like a lead today on the Spanish political world in one of the most notable anticlimaxes in this country's recent history.

None of those who had campaigned for political reform had an enthusiastic word for the government's plan to allow associations to be formed with official consent and supervision. They noted that in defending the plan last night on radio and television, Premier Carlos Arias Navarro himself lacked enthusiasm when he acknowledged that there

was room for improvement and appealed for faith and understanding.

Those political forces working within the system are already grouped in associations, and their triumph was evident. Those outside the system because they oppose it were unlikely either to be admitted or to apply for admission. No opposition leader could be found today who was even contemplating an association.

The result, after all the speeches, debates, editorials, press articles, round tables, and public and private discussion of the last few years, appeared to be that nothing basic had changed. Nor is it likely to change, in the

opinion of a large number of liberals and leftists, as long as Generalissimo Francisco Franco, who will be 82 tomorrow, remains chief of state.

Although he has restrained his activity and hardly ever appears in public, particularly since his illness last summer, Gen. Franco is believed to have played a major role in limiting the scope of the reform in frequent discussions with the Premier at the Pardo Palace.

Most people in the opposition have long held the conviction that Gen. Franco's regime was incapable of reform in a democratic direction and the effect of the measure to be promulgated before the end of the year was to enforce this feeling. Others who did have enough hopes to work with Mr. Arias for a time simply felt frustrated at this further evidence of Gen. Franco's ultraconservative conservatism.

A Job for Juan Carlos

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 3 (AP).—Addis Ababa went into a virtual state of siege today as Ethiopia's military government arrested eight more persons in the hunt for terrorists responsible for bombings in public buildings.

Heavily armed troops patrolled Addis Ababa, some of them with special orders to shoot violators of the 9 p.m. curfew. Government buildings were under heavy guard and some were closed to the public. Employees were searched by soldiers as they reported for work. Elevators and escape rooms were locked in many offices.

Visitors' handbags were searched at entrances to tourist hotels and personal searches were conducted in a specially erected curtain-topped booth in the lobby of one luxury hotel.

Among those arrested was Maj. Gen. Teda Mekonnen. He is a friend of Count Bakoletse, who was detained after a gun battle yesterday on charges of plotting against the government.

Franz Ausboeck, a documentary film producer from Munich, and Hans Wunderer, a Munich University student biologist, were taken off a plane about to leave for Europe. They said their passports and film for a documentary

were confiscated without explanation.

The West German government said it would not send any more development and aid personnel to Ethiopia because of the turbulent situation. But it said that the 45 German development workers and their families now in Ethiopia would not be recalled since their safety was not being threatened.

One American company said it was moving dependents of its U.S. employees out of the country, and the U.S. Embassy has advised the 1,500 Americans in Ethiopia to avoid buildings that might be bomb targets.

The ruling Military Council executed 60 members of Ethiopia's former regime on Nov. 23 and was expected to shoot more in reprisal for the bomb attacks, which began Saturday and are believed to have killed eight persons.

But the Ethiopian Embassy in London said its government "has never contemplated" executing deposed Emperor Haile Selassie, and said the 82-year-old former monarch "is receiving humane treatment."

Haile Selassie and about 150 other members of the old regime are being held in the Grand Palace in Addis Ababa. Military trials for the 150 were expected to begin tomorrow, but the council postponed them without explanation.

The Military Council blamed Haile Selassie's supporters for explosions in the city hall and a downtown hotel yesterday, but other sources believe the bombs and another one set off Saturday night were the work of the Eritrean Liberation Front which has threatened to carry to Addis Ababa its 10-year-old campaign for the independence of northern Eritrea.

**Ford Names Parker As Envoy to Algeria**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (UPI).—President Ford today named career diplomat Richard Parker to be ambassador to Algeria.

Mr. Parker, 51, has been serving as chargé d'affaires in Algiers. He served from 1970 to 1974 as deputy chief of mission in Rabat. Before that he was country director for Egypt.

The next day with an explanation that it was all a mistake, but none of them found the experience reassuring for the future. The freedom to meet as well as to associate has been a limited one up to now, heavily dependent on official goodwill.



Londoners lining up to buy bread yesterday at one of the few bakeries that were open.

**Strike Deprives Britain of Bread**

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—British bakers today began a strike which will deprive the nation of most of its daily bread and which sparked panic buying of all available loaves and rolls.

The 30,000 strikers are employed by the major bakery firms, which produce 75 per cent of Britain's bread. Their stoppage, in answer to a call from the executive council of their union, is supported by a pay demand.

Queues formed at shops today as people attempted to stock up with bread baked last night. A supermarket manager said people were buying up to five loaves each. Health food manufacturers reported they were sold out of flour and yeast after housewives bought ingredients to bake their own bread.

President Ford and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, reached the accord in two days of bargaining at Vladivostok last month.

American officials said that although Mr. Brezhnev appeared flexible in his bargaining, the announcement of details of the agreement had been delayed by his need to clear the terms with his colleagues.

**Gunmen Miss Peru Premier**

LIMA, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Peruvian Premier Edgardo Mercado Jarrin was not injured last night when gunmen in a car opened fire on an automobile in which the Premier and two generals were traveling, the Interior Ministry reported.

The fisheries minister, Gen. Javier Tambalean Vardini, was wounded in the elbow and Gen. Guillermo Arbulu was hit in the head by a splinter. Their wounds were not serious, the Interior Ministry said. The gunmen escaped.

The Premier, who is also the commander in chief of the army and the war minister, is due to retire next year.

**Those Stationed in Europe****Exemption for U.S. Bombers Helped Seal Arms Accord**

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (NYT).

The latest Soviet-American nuclear arms deal was worked out only after the Russians agreed to exempt U.S. nuclear bombers stationed in and around Europe and to lower the total level of missiles, bombers and multiple warheads permitted on each side, according to authoritative Ford administration officials.

President Ford and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, reached the accord in two days of bargaining at Vladivostok last month.

American officials said that although Mr. Brezhnev appeared flexible in his bargaining, the announcement of details of the agreement had been delayed by his need to clear the terms with his colleagues.

**Months of Bargaining**

On the U.S. side, the last-minute give and take with the Russians was preceded by months of bargaining within the Ford administration.

The accord of Vladivostok would allow each country to have offensive nuclear arsenals of 2,400 long-range missiles and bombers and to place multiple warheads on as many as 1,320 land-based and submarine-launched missiles. The accord called for working out an agreement incorporating these ceilings to stay in effect until 1985.

At present, the two countries are bound by the interim five-year accord that was signed in Moscow in May, 1972, by former President Richard Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev. That agreement, which is due to expire in 1977, called for a freeze on offensive missiles at 1,710 for the United States and 2,960 for the Soviet Union. It did not cover bombers or multiple warheads.

**Force Levels Attacked**

Administration officials say the principal problems that remain to be negotiated, according to the officials, are the details of how to verify the number of missiles with multiple warheads each side actually has. Once deployed, it is difficult to distinguish missiles with single warheads from those with multiple warheads.

**Force Levels Attacked**

Administration officials say the principal problem that remains to be negotiated, according to the officials, are the details of how to verify the number of missiles with multiple warheads each side actually has. Once deployed, it is difficult to distinguish missiles with single warheads from those with multiple warheads.

**Soviet Aide in Cairo**

Cairo, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Nikolai Lebedinsky, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee, arrived today for economic talks in advance of next month's meeting of President Anwar Sadat and the Communist party leader, Leonid Brezhnev. Mr. Lebedinsky will talk with the Egyptian planning minister, Ismail Sabri Abdallah.

**Ford Bids Congress Accept Present Economic Policies**

(Continued from Page 1) Advisers in the Johnson administration.

The present chairman of the council, Alan Greenspan, told the National Economists Club here in a speech last night that the rate would rise beyond 7 per cent "during the next six months."

That is the highest unemployment rate that any of the President's ranking advisers has publicly predicted for next year.

Mr. Greenspan added that "the economy is slipping rather perceptibly at present."

Mr. Greenspan also said, as he has before, that the inflation rate was receding and would be at 7 or 8 per cent by early next year. But he said it is a "false alternative" to conclude that the time has come to forget inflation and attack recession.

The government, he said, should avoid expansionary policies until the risks of renewed inflation are clearly less than the costs of declining output and increasing unemployment. He made it clear that in his view the moment has not yet arrived.

The President said at his news conference last night, in remarks that appeared to conflict somewhat with what he said in the *Newsweek* interview, that the program he sent Congress in

tary finally agreed to Mr. Kissinger's offer of higher force levels, including more missiles with multiple warheads on both sides. The President then approved the plan.

As finally approved, the U.S. position offered the Russians two choices:

• The first choice would have given the Soviet Union and the United States the same numbers of missiles and bombers as well as the same numbers of missiles with multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles, or MRVs.

• The second choice would have given the Soviet Union a greater overall total of missiles, bombers and multiple warheads but the United States would have had a greater number of missiles with multiple warheads.

In essence, the fundamental issue in future substantive talks

**News Analysis****Western Aides Pessimistic On Quick Cyprus Solution**

By Dusko Doder

ATHENS, Dec. 3 (WP).—Western diplomats dealing with the Cyprus problem are deeply pessimistic about the prospects of any quick solution to bring peace to the Mediterranean island.

Although Greek and Greek-Cypriot leaders said that they have agreed on a "common line" for negotiations with Turkey over the future of Cyprus, their announcement masked the absence of any concrete accord on what they described as "the starting of negotiations on the substance of the Cyprus problem."

Some influential persons rumored today to be trying to persuade Archbishop Makarios to return to Cyprus, moreover, can't complicate the situation as the Turks have threatened to negotiate with him.

Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus, who fled the island after the July coup, told Greek-Cypriot journalists yesterday that he would decide on the Greek Cypriots' basic approach in the negotiations after he returns to Cyprus to reclaim his office.

Qualified sources said that there is no doubt that Archbishop Makarios intends to take full charge of the talks with the Turkish side but that he has not made up his mind about his negotiating position.

Athens newspapers, which yesterday carried optimistic accounts of the weekend negotiations among Greek Premier Constantine Carmanakis, Archbishop Makarios and acting Cyprus President Glafkos Clerides, today were more reserved and spoke about "considerable differences."

Mr. Carmanakis reportedly had urged Archbishop Makarios to adopt a more "realistic" position on Cyprus, which was invaded by the Turks after the coup. The Turks occupy roughly 40 per cent of the island and have made it clear that they would not accept any settlement short of a geographic federation that would protect the interests of the Turkish-Cypriot minority.

Archbishop Makarios has said publicly that he would "never" accept a geographical federation. But he has said that he is prepared to discuss a federation "on administrative basis."

Reports based on leaks to the Greek press today said that all participants in the weekend talks "now accept the principle of federation as the basis for a final solution" but that there are "considerable differences on how this principle will be implemented in practice."

In essence, the fundamental issue in future substantive talks

**Ford Gives Details of Accords With Russia on Arms Control**

(Continued from Page 1)

D-Wash., have advocated arms reductions, not ceilings.

Mr. Ford said that the "framework" must now be negotiated in detail so that the final accord can be signed next year.

"It will take more detailed negotiations to convert this agreed framework into a comprehensive accord," he said. "But we have made a long step forward toward peace on a basis of equality, the only basis on which agreement was possible."

**Kissinger Briefing**

His opening statement did not provide any details on other aspects of the accord, or what the American position was on verification procedures. Mr. Kissinger presumably will go into some of these details when he meets with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in private tomorrow.

The tentative agreement was made known in outline form in Vladivostok at the end of Mr. Ford's two days of talks with Mr. Brezhnev. Mr. Kissinger, who played a major role in negotiating the ceilings, called it "the breakthrough" that "we have sought to achieve in recent years" and said it "produces a very strong possibility of agreement to be signed in 1975."

The numerical limits were not made public at first. Part of the reason was to allow each side to exchange memorandums of the agreement, setting forth on paper their respective understandings of what had been agreed to. This was done Saturday.

Mr. Ford gave a confidential briefing to some congressional leaders last Tuesday, and soon thereafter it was reported that the two sides had agreed to a ceiling of about 2,400 long-range missiles and bombers and that of that total, 1,200 to 1,300 missiles could receive multiple warheads.

Sen. Jackson said that because the Russians have built heavier land-based missiles than the United States, the accord could permit them to have a much greater number of multiple warheads, and this in turn could threaten American missile sites.

He said that he was "astonished" by the large number of missiles that could be fitted with multiple warheads, and he said that to keep the American deterrent strong, the United States might have to spend billions to catch up with the Russians.

Thomas Halsted, executive director of the Arms Control Association, said he was afraid that the accord would simply create a new arms race in qualitative improvements of existing weapons.

He also was critical of the limits set.

Mr. Ford, asked about the Jackson contention, said, "It is recognized that the Soviet Union has a heavier throw-weight—a measure of the ability to deliver more powerful warheads than the United States."

Observers also believed that any talks between Mr. Smith and the nationalists might be linked with a cease-fire by the guerrillas who have been fighting Rhodesian troops and South African paratroopers for years.

But he stressed that the Pen-

Western International Hotels announces its new arrival in Copenhagen: Hotel Scandinavia.

The Great Dane is the largest hotel (550 rooms with views) in Northern Europe. Complete with Copenhagen's only indoor year-round swimming pool. A health club and sauna. Food fit for our Queen in the rooftop specialty restaurant, Brasserie Restaurant and Artilleri Bar. A complete shopping arcade. And a staff that speaks 13 languages.

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For reservations at Hotel Scandinavia in Copenhagen and Oslo (open June 1975) contact your travel agent. Or telephone Amsterdam, 23-45-46; Brussels, 512-80-01; Copenhagen, 11-23-24; Frankfurt, 28-55-32; London, 629-8670; Madrid, 419-84-27; Oslo, 33-31-04; Paris, 073-55-94; Rome, 487-141.

جامعة العلوم الإسلامية  
جامعة العلوم الإسلامية

*pite No Formal Pact on Jews*

## Kissinger Pushes Trade Bill, as Soviet Emigration Rises

By Robert Simer

SHINGTOM, Dec. 3 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today warned that if Congress fails to pass the international trade bill despite the lack of formal agreement with the Soviet Union on expanded Jewish emigration, an "international crisis will be upon us." A bill, which would empower President to negotiate an around of international trade agreements and would grant the

## Kennedy Says He Could Not Back Wallace

TORR, Conn., Dec. 3 (UPI)—Sen. Edward Kennedy, Mass., says he will not support Alabama Gov. George Wallace for president or vice-president in 1976.

"I could not support a democratic ticket with George Wallace on it," Sen. Kennedy said at the end of a news conference at the University of Connecticut last night.

Sen. Kennedy, who visited Mr. Wallace in Alabama this summer in an apparent attempt to strengthen party unity, said before leaving for Boston: "I will not support Mr. Wallace because I do not feel he is in the tradition and the history of the Democrats as I see it."

## Another Veto Is Overridden by Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Congress today overwhelmingly overrode President Ford's veto of a bill to increase most veterans' educational benefits by 22.7 per cent.

The vote in the House was 384 to 10. In the Senate it was 90 to 1. The lone Senate vote to uphold the veto was by Assistant Republican leader Robert Griffin of Michigan.

It was the fourth time Congress has overridden a veto by Mr. Ford since he became President.

In another vote today, however, the House failed to override Mr. Ford's veto of the disaster relief bill. It was the fourth time his veto has been upheld. He has vetoed 15 bills and Congress did not contest seven of the vetoes.

**Losses by 2 Votes**

The vote in the House was 249 to 150 in favor of overriding the veto, 17 votes short of the required two-thirds majority.

The bill would have provided tax relief for victims of such disasters as Hurricane Agnes; the Buffalo Creek, W. Va., dam failure, and the Rapid City, S.D., floods.

Backers of the veterans' legislation denied that the increase could be inflationary, as stated by Mr. Ford when he vetoed the bill last month. He conceded that he did not expect Congress to sustain his veto.

His action drew criticism from some Republican leader John Hodges of Arizona, Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, and Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn.

Seven million Vietnam-era veterans and four million other veterans would be helped by the bill.

A veteran with a wife and child could get \$366 a month in support payments while in school under the bill, compared to the current \$298. Mr. Ford proposed monthly payment of \$392 to a veteran in this category.

The President also objected to extending the maximum time for undergraduate benefits from 36 to 45 months, saying a subsidy in four academic years was enough to let a veteran get his bachelor's degree and adjust to civilian life.

Congressional supporters of the measure contend the economic pinch is so bad that many veterans with families have to cut their school load in order to work part time and thus need more than four years to obtain a bachelor's degree.

Mr. Ford also criticized the creation of a loan fund which would make every veteran eligible for loans of \$600 a year. Mr. Ford said other federally guaranteed loan funds were more efficient and cost the taxpayers less.

*Japan 150/50*United Press International  
MUSCLEPOWER—A common scene in Akron, Ohio, after heaviest snowfall in 73 years.

From Midwest to East Coast

## First Big U.S. Snow Strands Thousands

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (UPI)

The season's first major snowstorm, which carried its fury from the Midwest to the East Coast, left more than 35,000 persons stranded today.

Michigan officials called the snowstorm there the worst since 1936. National Guard heavy equipment was mobilized in western



Rep. Wilbur Mills

Michigan because the Russians will balk at anything that makes it seem that they are bowing to outside pressure on what they consider to be an internal matter.

He said that "extended debates by U.S. public figures and officials" on the issue could "jeopardize promising administration efforts to secure the free emigration of Soviet Jews."

The secretary began his testimony by discussing the worldwide economic crisis and telling the committee that he had been pressed by leaders in Europe and Japan to push for passage of the trade bill on a high-priority basis.

He warned that "the major trading nations stand uneasily poised between liberalized trade and restrictive actions..."

**Essential Tool?**

Mr. Kissinger said that the bill was "in its entirety, an absolutely essential tool if the United States is to be in a position to manage actively its overall relations."

Mr. Kissinger told the committee that the administration had been assured that no unreasonable Soviet restrictions would be placed on those wishing to emigrate, and that all who wished to leave Russia would be permitted to do so except those holding security clearances and that there would be no harassment or punishment of those applying to emigrate.

"It was consistently made clear to us," the secretary testified, "that Soviet explanations applied to the second definition of criteria and did not represent a commitment as to number of emigrants."

Rep. Mills' power as committee chairman has been curbed and fears have been expressed by House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Oklahoma, and others that his health is not good. There has been open questioning on Capitol Hill about his emotional health.

Only a few hours before Rep. Mills entered the hospital, a caucus of re-elected and newly elected House Democrats voted to expand the committee from 25 to 37 members, a move expected to add many liberal Democrats to the generally conservative committee that writes much of U.S. tax legislation.

The action, proposed by Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, a committee member himself, followed a caucus vote yesterday which took away an important power from the committee. It transferred the overall committee assigning power to the Steering and Policy Committee, thus cutting "the umbilical cord" as a liberal leader described it, which had bound Democrats to the Ways and Means Committee and had affected their response to legislation put out by that committee.

**Loss of Statute**

These reforms are interpreted by some members of Congress as stemming from Rep. Mills' loss of stature since his relationship with Annabel Battikelli, or Fannie Fox, became known because of a drunken public escapade.

He won re-election Nov. 5 despite some criticism in his home district.

However, Rep. Mills' renewed the controversy over his friendship with Miss Fox by visiting her last weekend in a Boston burlesque theater where she was appearing, and appearing onstage with her after her act.

Some House members are now wondering about about Rep. Mills' emotional health. Rep. Richard Ottinger, D-N.Y., said, "It is inappropriate under the circumstances to have Mr. Mills the chairman of the most powerful committee of the House of Representatives."

He said in an interview with the Associated Press yesterday that he has suffered for years from a chronic heart irregularity.

Dr. Guy Sciacca, a Boston physician, told The Washington Post in a telephone interview yesterday that he had examined Rep. Mills. Friday and found that "Mills was exhausted. I gave him a vitamin shot. I also gave him some multiple vitamin tablets. I told him he ought to take it easy."

Miss Fox said in New York she did not approve of Rep. Mills' going onstage with her but said "many times Mr. Mills will just do what he feels like. Whenever he wants to do something, he just goes in and does it."

In Little Rock, the Arkansas Gazette, a Democratic paper that has supported Rep. Mills in the past, said in an editorial today:

"If Mr. Mills cannot forgo his public indiscretions and if he prefers the life of show business to the life on Capitol Hill, then let him select the former and resign his seat in Congress."

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 3 (AP)—United Mine Workers officials expressed optimism today that a new contract would be approved by the rank and file. Scattered vote returns showed a slim majority favoring the pact.

UMW president Arnold Miller had asked locals not to release preliminary vote totals "so as not to prejudice those still voting."

But scattered returns representing some 16,000 miners, about 13 per cent of the union's 120,000 working bituminous coal miners, showed that the agreement was gaining approval from about 52 per cent of those voting.

**12 Million Workers Set to Strike in Italy**

ROME, Dec. 3 (Reuters)—About 12 million Italian workers are expected to strike tomorrow in an eight-hour stoppage to press demands for higher wages, guaranteed employment and increased social security benefits.

The country's three major union federations called the general strike, Italy's second in six weeks. Public transport will function on a reduced basis and schoolteachers will stop work an hour earlier than normal. Industrial workers have been called out for the full eight hours.

## House Panel's Evidence Said To Contradict Rockefeller

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (NYT)

Sources say the House Judiciary Committee has developed evidence contradicting Nelson Rockefeller's assertions that he was not privately told of White House wiretapping and secret operations in Chile before their newspaper disclosure.

The newly assembled evidence was not viewed as an immediate threat to Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation as vice-president, but some House members were known to be preparing to investigate more deeply his testimony on those issues before the Senate and House Judiciary Committees.

In his Senate testimony in September, Mr. Rockefeller denied any prior knowledge of the White House wiretaps on four newsmen and 13 members of Henry Kissinger's National Security Council staff and other federal officials. In a later written statement submitted to the Senate, Mr. Rockefeller said that "No information concerning any wiretaps was transmitted to me from the President, or from anyone else in the White House."

Memo Is Cited

According to a memorandum recently circulated among House Judiciary Committee members, Russell Ash, a former member of the National Security Council and the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, told committee investigators six weeks ago of a conversation he held in late 1969 with Mr. Kissinger in which Mr. Kissinger, now the secretary of state, complained about Mr. Rockefeller's knowledge

of the wiretaps which were then secret.

Mr. Ash was scheduled to testify before the House committee about that conversation with Mr. Kissinger.

On the Chile issue, Mr. Rockefeller, who received regular intelligence briefings since 1969 as a member of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, denied during testimony last week knowing of any Central Intelligence Agency activities against the government of the late President Salvador Allende.

"The reason I ask you this," said Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., "is because we have been advised that there was a briefing on Chile during the time that you were on the board at a meeting at which you were present, and I wonder whether that refreshes your recollection?"

"I will have to check it," Mr. Rockefeller replied. "It does not refresh my memory."

Sources said that the committee learned that, on Sept. 18, 1974, two months before his testimony on Chile, Mr. Rockefeller was reminded by William Colby, director of central intelligence, of an advisory board briefing on the Chile operation. The briefing took place in December, 1970.

Hugh Morrow, Mr. Rockefeller's spokesman, acknowledged that Mr. Rockefeller had been briefed on Chile during an advisory board meeting in late 1970, but quoted Mr. Rockefeller as saying that the briefing had dealt only with the fall elections there that had been won by Mr. Allende, a Marxist.

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## Hirsute Faces In a Comeback For Politicians?

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3 (UPI)—Gov.-elect Robert Bennett of Kansas, wearing a neatly trimmed beard and mustache, suggested yesterday that facial hair may become an asset in American politics.

Speaking at the opening session of the Republican Governors' Association meeting, Mr. Bennett noted that two of the four GOP gubernatorial candidates who won Democratic seats this year—his and Jay Hammond of Alaska—have beards.

A beard, he told his clean-shaven colleagues, apparently gives a politician at least a 50-50 chance of victory.

He admitted, however, that his beard "became quite an issue" during his campaign and still is the subject of most of the "heat" mail he receives.

Congressional supporters of the measure contend the economic pinch is so bad that many veterans with families have to cut their school load in order to work part time and thus need more than four years to obtain a bachelor's degree.

Mr. Ford also criticized the creation of a loan fund which would make every veteran eligible for loans of \$600 a year. Mr. Ford said other federally guaranteed loan funds were more efficient and cost the taxpayers less.

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"If Mr. Mills cannot forgo his public indiscretions and if he prefers the life of show business to the life on Capitol Hill, then let him select the former and resign his seat in Congress."

## Come to the flavor of Marlboro



## Haldeman Cross-Examination Continues

## Sirica Proposes Written Questions Be Submitted to Nixon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).—U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica proposed today that written questions be submitted to former President Richard Nixon in lieu of his testifying at the Watergate cover-up trial.

Judge Sirica opened the day's court session by asking attorneys for the five defendants whether they had any objection to his asking the doctors who examined Mr. Nixon last week if the former president were well enough to answer written interrogatories.

The court-appointed panel of three doctors has reported that Mr. Nixon would not be well enough to appear even at a question and answer session in his home in California until Jan. 5 well beyond the expected conclusion of the trial.

None of the lawyers had any objection, and Judge Sirica sent his law clerk to contact Dr. Charles Hufnagel, the chairman of the panel.

But chief prosecutor James F. Neisi expressed reservations about allowing Mr. Nixon to answer written questions, saying "we have had a number of statements about Watergate from the former president, none of which was satisfactory."

**Haldeman on Stand**

The judge's suggestion came as H.R. Haldeman returned to the

stand for second day of cross-examination.

Mr. Haldeman said yesterday that orders from Mr. Nixon prevented him telling the Watergate grand jury that the White House had a clandestine taping system.

"You didn't mention tapes and you hoped they wouldn't be revealed," said assistant prosecutor Richard Ben-Veniste.

"I was under orders from the President of the United States that it would not be disclosed," Mr. Haldeman said. "It was not a matter of my hopes; it was my instructions."

**Prosecutor Is Rebuked**

Mr. Ben-Veniste had brought out that Mr. Haldeman told the grand jury that he wanted to be "candid, volunteering and help out" but that he had said there were no records he could provide except his telephone logs.

"I think you testified there were no other records on the face of the earth that would reflect contacts with other people," Mr. Ben-Veniste said. "But you didn't mention tape recording, did you, Mr. Haldeman?"

"No sir," was the reply.

**Mr. Ben-Veniste**

Mr. Ben-Veniste had brought out that Mr. Haldeman had resigned as Mr. Nixon's chief of staff two weeks before his May 14, 1973, grand jury appearance.

"I still considered myself subject to orders given to me during the term of my service to the President of the United States," Mr. Haldeman replied.

"No sir," Mr. Haldeman said.

Mr. Ben-Veniste asked if he didn't discuss the use of "I don't recall" as a device for ducking tough questions.

"I don't recall," Mr. Haldeman said.

Mr. Ben-Veniste read from a transcript of a conversation Mr. Haldeman had with Mr. Nixon and John Dean 3d on March 31, 1973, when Mr. Haldeman said:

"You can refuse to talk... you

can say you forgot, too, can't you?"

Dean agreed that could be done, running the risk of being accused of perjury, and Mr. Nixon added: "That's right, just be damned sure you say I don't remember, I can't recall."

The prosecutor drew "I don't recall" or "I don't remember" responses from Mr. Haldeman to questions about whether he knew from Dean that Watergate planner G. Gordon Liddy had met with Dean and Mr. Mitchell to discuss intelligence gathering proposals; whether he had been told of the discussions by Dean in February, 1972, four months before the burglary; whether he had received a copy of the Nixon reelection committee's "final intelligence budget" from his assistant Gordon Strachan and more than two dozen questions in all.

As the questioning continued today, Mr. Haldeman denied that he tried to misuse the CIA and FBI by trying to have an early investigation in Watergate stopped.

Questioned about a meeting on June 23, 1972, where CIA director Richard Helms and his deputy, Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters, were approached by Mr. Haldeman about the Watergate investigation, Mr. Haldeman said he asked the CIA officials to tell the FBI not to trace the funds found

on the Watergate burglars. He said the White House wanted to avoid embarrassing campaign donors.

"You call in America's foremost and highest-level man responsible for the intelligence-gathering functions and national security of the United States," Mr. Ben-Veniste said. "You're telling this court and this jury that your instructions to them were made so that it was politically embarrassing for this investigation to be continued?"

Mr. Haldeman replied that was his understanding of a suggestion that had been made to him by President Nixon.

At one point, Mr. Ben-Veniste accused Mr. Haldeman of "wandering up and down and all over the lot" and muddying his answers to questions about how much he and Mr. Nixon knew about Watergate.

The witness' lawyer said he had a right to answer fully since it is a criminal trial.

"The fact that it throws Mr. Ben-Veniste out of his rhythm is no concern of mine," John Wilson said.

William Prates, lawyer for Mr. Haldeman, said he agreed with Mr. Wilson and said that he would not take similar treatment from the prosecutor when Mr. Haldeman takes the stand.

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Associated Press  
Pioneer-11 took this picture of Jupiter from 42,800 miles out, but later the craft much closer to the planet. On right is Ganymede, one of Jupiter's large moons.

Then U.S. Craft Heads for Saturn

## Pioneer-11 Survives Heavy Jupiter Radiation

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Dec. 3 (AP).—Pioneer-11 underwent a name change today and headed for Saturn after a perilous but successful journey through Jupiter's deadly radiation.

The unmanned 570-pound spacecraft dipped to within 26,800 miles of the surface of gaseous Jupiter yesterday morning, coming three times closer than did Pioneer-10 a year ago and climaxing a 21-month, 620-million-mile voyage. Pioneer-10 came within 81,000 miles of Jupiter.

About an hour after Pioneer-11's "flyby" yesterday, scientists received a signal that the spacecraft had survived its close approach to Jupiter and was on its way to make man's first probe of mysterious, ringed Saturn, in September, 1978.

"I officially rechristen this spacecraft Pioneer-Saturn," James Fletcher, the administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said at a news conference.

**Craft Searched**

"It flew into the fiery mouth of a dragon and got scorched a little, but now it's headed for Saturn," said Robert Krasmer, director of NASA's planetary exploration programs. "It's a tough little bird and with a little luck, it will make it."

Scientists were relieved when they received the signal from the spacecraft after it passed through Jupiter's searing radiation. The signal was received a little more than an hour after scientists lost contact with the craft after it had gone behind Jupiter and had reached a speed of 107,000 miles an hour—25,000 mph faster than any man-made object ever had flown.

The spacecraft was operating normally after its encounter with Jupiter's radiation, although some minor irregularities were reported in a device that measures subatomic particles and another that makes infrared measurements, said Dr. John Wolfe, a Pioneer project scientist based here at NASA's Ames Research Center.

"Since we're alive now, I am sure we are going to stay that way," Dr. Wolfe said. "We got zapped with protons a little more than we expected, but we got less electrons."

**Hit Twice**

He said the spacecraft was hit twice by micrometeorites. Scientists had expected it to be hit at least five times.

Dr. Wolfe also said Pioneer-11 data indicated that Jupiter's magnetic force was twice as strong as that of the earth.

The spacecraft departed from Jupiter's radiation belt and, using the planet's gravitational pull as a slingshot, headed for Saturn, a journey of three billion miles from the earth. The trip will take the spacecraft 100 million miles above the earth's orbital plane.

Pioneer-11 made its closest ap-

proach to Jupiter after recovering from a 4,000-volt shock it received when it was 500,000 miles away.

Dr. Wolfe said the shock was caused by high-energy electrons which caused the loss of about 2 per cent of the spacecraft's data transmission for one to two hours.

**Minor Problem**

He also said that a minor problem was detected in the spacecraft's picture-taking device, but that it was not considered serious.

Scientists were jubilant after analyzing close-up pictures the

spacecraft's tiny telescope provided. It gave them their first at a tiny ice cap on Jupiter's outermost moon, Callisto.

Callisto is considered the feasible spot for a manned landing because it receives less radiation than Jupiter's other major moon.

"We have discovered a tiny solid pole on Callisto," Dr. Tom Gehrels, a University of Arizona scientist who directs the spacecraft's picture-taking options. "It is a very well defined south pole and it's never been seen before."

## Obituaries

## Bishop Spottswood, 77, Led NAACP and a U.S. Church



Stephen Gill Spottswood

up in a religious atmosphere, attending public schools in Boston. In 1917, he received a bachelors degree from Albright College, Reading, Pa., and a theology degree in 1919 from the Gordon College of Theology in Boston.

He was ordained in 1919 as a minister, serving as pastor of churches in Maine, Connecticut, North Carolina, Indiana and New York during the next 16 years before moving to Washington to assume duties at the John Wesley Church.

Bishop Spottswood and his wife, Estelle Booker, were married in 1919 and had five children. She died in 1953. In 1969, he married Mattie Johnson Elliott.

**Konstantin Melnikov**

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (UPI).—Konstantin Melnikov, 84, prominent architect in the 1920s period of innovation, has died in Moscow, Tass reported.

Mr. Melnikov was best known for his revolutionary design of the Soviet pavilion at the Paris exhibition.

**Zilahay Layos**

SREMSKA KAMENICA, Yugoslavia, Dec. 3 (AP).—Zilahay Layos, 83, a leading Hungarian novelist and playwright, died yesterday in the hospital for pulmonary diseases here.

His best known novel is "T. Mortal Spring," published in 1922.

## O'Dalaigh Elected Irish President

DUBLIN, Dec. 3 (UPI).—Judge Seán O'Dalaigh, 63, today won election as President of Ireland for a seven-year term. He was unopposed.

At a brief ceremony in Dublin's Custom House, presidential election officer Gerald O'Doherty said that Judge O'Dalaigh's nomination paper was the only one received and declared him elected.

Judge O'Dalaigh, the candidate of the three main political parties, will be inaugurated in Dublin Castle Dec. 20.

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**Education, Work, Recreation****Chile Junta Is Seeking to Win Loyalty of the Nation's Youth**

By Joseph Novitski

SANTIAGO, Dec. 3 (UPI)—A nationwide youth organization run by the government and tight control over all of Chile's schools are giving the military junta the capacity to regiment the country's youth.

But, despite some signs of patriotic enthusiasm in the youth organization, regimentation has not yet taken hold. Thus far, the junta has used its two lines of control to promote patriotism, to stamp out party politics in Chilean schools, to put youthful volunteers to work in programs at the neighborhood level and to allow young people to let off steam.

For example, the biggest organization effort yet made by the National Youth Secretariat, the organization which reports to an army officer with cabinet rank, was a week of fun and games in October to celebrate the start of the Southern Hemisphere spring, and one can still see all Santiago high school girls wearing dallish and necklaces despite government orders to the contrary.

The secretariat was formed last year, at the request of the junta and with government funds, by a group of recent university gradu-



Associated Press

**BEHIND THE BAR**—South Vietnamese lawyer, in his legal library, complaining that barbed-wire barrier erected by Saigon police yesterday is blocking his way to court where three newspapers were to be tried for slandering regime of President Thieu.

**Pope Tells Jesuits: Shun Novelty**

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 3 (AP).

Pope Paul VI today told the Jesuits, known as his "soldiers," that they should shun "novelty for its own sake"—novelty which questions everything.

He also reminded them that he remains their "highest superior."

"Novelty is the stimulus for human and spiritual progress," Pope Paul said in an address to the General Congregation of the

Society of Jesus, the largest of the religious orders. "This is not true when novelty becomes a relativism that destroys today what it built up yesterday."

The Pontiff stressed obedience, one of the vows of Catholic orders. Obedience, he said, is "not an obstacle to the free person... and it is union with the Pope that has always rendered the members of the [Jesuit] society truly free."

**Unrest in France May Strain Army's Loyalty, General Says**

PARIS, Dec. 3 (UPI)—The French government has received a warning from its army chief of staff that the army's loyalty would be questionable if France were projected into a big social upheaval, government officials said today.

The warning was contained in a confidential report drafted by Gen. Alain de Boissieu, the son-in-law of the late President Charles de Gaulle, officials said.

Gen. de Boissieu warned that although in the labor-student revolt of 1968 the army did not budge from its loyalty while all other social structures were shaken, a similar explosion of social and political tensions may no longer leave the army unconcerned.

The general's report said, according to the officials, that the army was losing its best men because of low pay and that lack of adequate financial means for the armed forces has

created widespread disgruntlement among the 480,000 men of the armed forces.

The government is pushing through parliament a 43.7-billion-franc (\$9.5-billion) military budget for 1975—13.2 per cent above last year's spending.

This represents 3 per cent of the gross national product, which many military commanders consider far from sufficient. Gen. de Boissieu was the first top-ranking official to draw the attention to what French newspapers have been calling a falling morale among servicemen.

Last month, 200 men of the 19th Artillery Regiment marched through the streets of Draguignan, in southern France, in an open revolt against conditions in the army.

Petitions circulating in army barracks in recent months have been condemning pay levels, a lack of adequate modern equipment and an absence of clear-cut strategy for the armed forces.

In 1968, when France was in the throes of a six-week labor-student paralysis, then-President Charles de Gaulle abruptly left the Elysee Palace to visit French troops in West Germany. The support given him by the armed forces was instrumental in turning the tide back against the pressure to overturn his regime.

**Danish Premier Asks a Freeze on Prices, Profits**

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 3 (UPI).

Premier Poul Hartling today asked parliament to approve an economic crisis plan which would freeze all prices and profits in 1975 to combat rising inflation and unemployment in Denmark.

Mr. Hartling told parliament that his Social-Liberal minority government, backed by 22 of 179 members, would resign and general elections would be called unless the plan was accepted. The parliamentary debate is to start Thursday.

In a 10-minute speech, the 58-year-old government chief said that annual inflation was 15 per cent and the number of jobless, estimated at 150,000, or 10 per cent, was the largest since the mid-1950s.

The plan's basic outline:

- Freezing all prices and profits in 1976, including food prices, after negotiations with Denmark's eight partners in the European Economic Community.

- Postponement until January 1976 of labor agreements and civil-servant contracts scheduled to be negotiated early next year.

- Cancellation of the cost-of-living-index clause that automatically raises wages when the cost of living goes up.

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**WORTH**  
PARIS

**4min Threatens****To Fire All 300 Of Moslem Panel**

KAMPALA, Dec. 3 (Reuters).

President Idi Amin threatened

day to dismiss all 300 members

of Uganda's Moslem Supreme

council and accused some of

men of preferring girl friends

and expensive cars to religion.

He said in a statement that

he would replace that council

which deals with all aspects of

life in Uganda, with non-

Moslems. "Moslems in Uganda

would not blame me at all be-

cause the present Moslem officials

we failed to fulfill their obliga-

tion."

President Amin also said he was

informed at the way the council

members were organizing this

year's annual pilgrimage to Mecca. He charged that aircraft headed to take 180 pilgrims

to the Moslem shrine were

fact taking fewer.

**Israeli Immigration Off**

TEL AVIV, Dec. 3 (UPI).

About 26,000 persons have immi-

grated to Israel so far this year,

a drop of 14,000 from the year

before, the Jewish Agency said

yesterday.

**At least you can see this enemy**

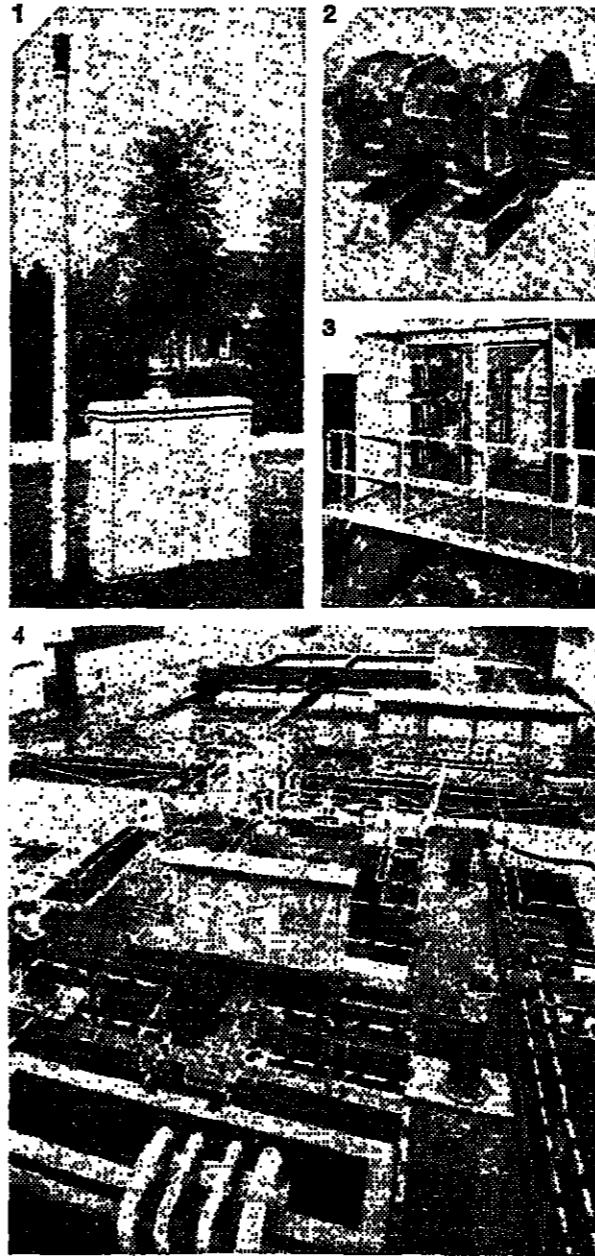
Smoke is dirty—but at least it's obvious and fairly local. The more dangerous air pollutants are invisible and sometimes you cannot smell them either. Being gases, like the air itself, they travel with it over great distances. Country air may be laden with them. Before you can deal with them you have to know what they are and where they come from. And that, because of their wide

dispersion, means monitoring their concentrations over hundreds of square miles. We have set up, for the Netherlands Government, such a monitoring network covering the whole of Holland.

Such a network is not merely a large number of monitors dotted all over the country. What the Netherlands Government was looking for, and what it found in Philips,

was an industrial partner capable of planning a total system and supplying the hardware to implement it. In this network more than 200 monitoring stations measure the air pollution once a minute (and some make meteorological measurements as well). That's a lot of data. It has to be transmitted, recorded and reduced to a more digestible form without any of it being lost. The means

for doing this entirely automatically—including error detection and the calibration of every monitor and the on-line and off-line data processing required for determining patterns and trends—was our major task.



1 Air pollution measurement. This is a typical monitoring station. Beside SO<sub>2</sub> it can measure the concentrations of CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S and dust continuously. Alarm levels for any pollutant can be set and the station calibrated by remote command.

2 In a Philips Stirling engine the fuel is burned outside the engine, heating the heater cage on the right. The combustion can be controlled excellently, hence the content of nitrogen oxides, CO and hydrocarbons in the exhaust is very low, so low pollution. This experimental Swash-plate engine develops 60 H.P. and is light for its power. The weight/horse power ratio is comparable with internal combustion gasoline engines (1.5-2 kg/H.P.).

3 Automatic monitoring. Accurate control of the effluent from a works—for example, to ensure that it is always within legal limits—requires accurate and fully automatic monitoring. The monitor shown here can run unattended for a month transmitting data on turbidity, acidity, dissolved oxygen and so forth to a central station.

4 Automatic purification plants. Restrictions on the discharge of industrial effluents into rivers, canals or sewers will become increasingly severe—and purification before discharge correspondingly important. Moreover, pollutants are often valuable materials going to waste—as indeed is the water that carries them. Philips have devised automatic purification plants capable of recovering a large number of pollutants and rendering the water fit for recirculation. This plant built for an Italian company is one of them.

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12-7

**PHILIPS**

Working on pollution



## Mr. Ford's Explanation

President Ford tried a new technique at his news conference Monday night—an attempt to bring a certain degree of order to what has all too frequently become a random quiz show. He concentrated on two subjects: the arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union and the U.S. economy, and the questions followed that pattern. It was more logical, it did emphasize the priorities and Mr. Ford bore himself well. The shadow over the conference was not caused by the format, or the style of Mr. Ford's responses; it came, rather, from the policies under discussion—and this was as it should be.

It is now apparent that the "breakthrough" at Vladivostok was not in any present reduction of the nuclear threat the United States and the Soviet Union possess, nor in any immediate lessening of the armament burden on the people of those countries. Indeed, it is still possible for the superpowers to spend more money on creating bigger bangs within the limits of the delivery systems set down, tentatively, in the agreement. And conventional armaments are not yet affected. This is disappointing, after the brief euphoria that trailed President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger out of Vladivostok.

But, as the President pointed out, several times, at his news conference, it is better to run an arms race under rules that at least set some limits to the contest than to have no rules at all and no limits. There remains the possibility that actual outbreaks

in nuclear weaponry may some day flow from this initial pact. There is also the hope that talks on European security may bring about limits on the tanks, guns and men of the conventional forces. The Soviet-American agreement is a good one, so far as it goes. At least it is far better than no agreement at all.

On the economy, Mr. Ford said little that was new, except to tell his fellow-countrymen that things are not as bad as many of them fear and that, therefore, the modest measures he has put forward are sufficient unto the day. There was one rather ironical note: The President, replying to a question as to whether the American people are prepared to sacrifice to combat inflation, said he thought this was true, that the people would be willing to go farther than Congress, or "even the executive branch, including the President," believed. Then, later, he argued that polls showed 81 per cent of the people agreeing with his opposition to a large tax increase on gasoline.

Perhaps such an increase is not the answer to the energy crisis, although it does seem to be a step in the right direction. But to expect that it, or any similar move, would be popular is asking too much; in countering inflation, almost every effort causes resistance, while at the same time the general public complains bitterly about rising prices. Genuine leadership must recognize this; that Mr. Ford does not seem to do so is perhaps the most discouraging aspect of his appearance before the newsmen.

## Needed Army Reform

Defense Secretary Schlesinger's effort to get 16 combat divisions instead of 13 out of the Army's 785,000 men—200,000 fewer than the 16-division Army of pre-Vietnam 1964—is an ambitious, long-overdue and much-needed reform.

Three decades and many reorganizations after the defeat of Hitler and Japan, the Army's conventional forces remain better structured to win World War II than any major war they might have to wage in the last quarter of the 20th century. Their heavy divisions of about 48,000 men each, including support elements, are designed to fight as self-sustaining expeditionary forces in a long war against any imaginary adversary anywhere overseas. But their chief potential adversary, the Soviet Army in Central Europe, is built quite differently.

\* \* \*

The average Soviet division packs about as much combat power as an American division. But it is only about half as large because it is tailored for a short, intensive, armored conflict on European terrain and its support elements are cut to a minimum. Of every 100 men, about 75 are assigned to combat units in Soviet division and 25 to support functions, while in American and West European divisions the combat-support ratio is about 50-50.

As a result, the U.S. Army, with about 190,000 ground troops in Central Europe, fields only 4 1/2 divisions. Russia, with 460,000 men, fields 27 divisions. The Warsaw Pact as a whole, with about 925,000 ground troops, has 58 ready divisions. NATO as a whole has almost the same number of troops, if five French divisions are counted, but only 29 1/2 active divisions.

The American capability for protracted combat—provided by extensive support forces, supply stockpiles, medical facilities, repair shops—would be of little use if the Russians reached the Rhine in a few days.

The irony is that U.S. military leaders in Washington and a succession of American supreme commanders in NATO have always doubted the possibility of a conventional war of extended duration in Central Europe. But they have hedged their bets by structuring

the U.S. forces to sustain a long war. These "long-war hedges" absorb far more manpower than the "fat" that usually attracts congressional criticism, such as the PXs, the commissaries, swollen headquarters, excess officer slots, personal chauffeurs and other luxuries in a peacetime army.

The Schlesinger reorganization, set in motion by the late Army chief of staff, Gen. Creighton Abrams, will not satisfy the Army's more radical critics. Former Rand Corp. panelist Steven Canby, a West Pointer, argues in a new report by the International Institute for Strategic Studies that American divisions and combat power could be doubled for a short war by adopting a structure modeled more on the Soviet divisions they face.

However, even the much more modest objective of the secretary will not be achieved easily. Mr. Schlesinger's warnings against "system worship" and "ossification" hint at some of the resistance to change in the Army bureaucracy, but the Nunn amendment, adopted by Congress last year, already requires replacement of 18,000 support troops in Europe with combat units.

\* \* \*

Similar reforms are under way in the West German Army and are being urged on other NATO countries. Although Soviet military capabilities in Europe have been increased rather than reduced, détente is exerting downward pressure on NATO defense budgets and manpower. Unilateral cuts followed by mutual force reductions negotiated with the Warsaw Pact in the Vienna talks, which are expected to produce initial results by the end of next year, could make the conventional defense of West Europe more difficult, lowering the threshold of nuclear war or increasing the risk of renewed Soviet adventurism at a later date.

In this context, the Schlesinger effort to restore the Army's pre-Vietnam combat power with 20 per cent fewer troops appears as more than a mere efficiency drive or an example for European allies. It has become a vital necessity if the military balance in Central Europe, and the détente it underpins, are both to continue.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Need for Makarios

In the present international climate, a public campaign against UNESCO conducted by the Israeli government could have adverse effect. But there is much that could be done by various Israeli groups to make use of the angry reactions to the decisions of the international organization. Such acts could create a situation in which UNESCO may even feel obliged to reverse its decisions. Accepting UNESCO's decision might feed the self-pitying complaints that "the whole world is against us." The next phases after the UNESCO vote could well lead Israel to the position of South Africa, Taiwan and Cambodia in international bodies. There are those who are not scared of this prospect but there is an alternative: Instead of raising our hands—we can twist UNESCO's arm.

—From Ha'aretz (Tel Aviv).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 4, 1899

PHILADELPHIA—The Army-Navy football game in Franklin Field yesterday was notable for the fact that there were 25,000 persons present who did not pay a cent to see the game. The cadets sent out tickets of invitation and as a result a very fine society of patriotic men and women enjoyed the match which Army won by a score of 17 to 5.

—From the Times (London).

### Fifty Years Ago

December 4, 1924

CHICAGO—Deaths from overdrinking have increased 200 per cent, here in the past three years, according to Dr. William McNulty, coroner's chemist and university professor of medicine. He attributes the increase to the gradual dissemination of the knowledge of how to make liquors, and he says the deaths are due to inexperienced drinkers drinking overfermented and over-alcoholized liquors.



'Our Lands Are All Ripped Off, We Are Spoken for by a Bunch of Idiot Terrorists and We Are Recognized by the UN—Whoopie.'

## Oil From the Wells of China

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The only great country that gains factually, not just relatively, from the international oil crisis is China. The superpowers, America and Russia, are sufficiently supplied with resources to survive the energy shortage intact if careful; but other major countries such as Japan, India and the European Community have all been severely hit.

The official Peking line is that the United States and the Soviet Union, which it classifies as the "First World" are hardest hit by petroleum price and production strains. This is, of course, nonsense.

With only a bit of self-imposed discipline on usage and investment in fresh energy development, the United States can emerge relatively healthy and even help its tightly-squeezed allies. The Soviet Union, for its part, has vast untapped resources and a considerable oil export market.

At least with respect to Tokyo, Peking's evolving petroleum policy is having effect. China's present oil production is estimated at about 64 million tons a year; that of Saudi Arabia (No. 1 producer in the world) is 420 million tons.

Experts, however, believe the Chinese figure is likely to rise to 400 million tons annually by 1985. That would make China one of the world's largest producers while still a modest consumer.

Peking has apparently taken pains to point this out to the oil-thirsty Japanese. One result has been to encourage recent Soviet efforts to gain major technical help from Japan in exchange for energy. In the very near

future one can expect a new Sino-Soviet accord, directly related to China's oil potential.

The so-called "Third World" of underdeveloped lands—where Peking focuses primary diplomatic attention—has lost more from the energy shortage than some of its own petroleum-producing members have individually gained. Africa and Asia—two areas in which Chinese policy courts "Third World" friends—are being squeezed by soaring oil costs, sagging industrial development and disastrous food lacks.

The new petroleum twist to Sino-Soviet suspicion cannot escape having an ultimate effect on the Chinese political scene.

The aging leadership represented by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai is approaching its inevitable end and Moscow awaits the change impatiently.

The probability is that the Mao-Chou team will be succeeded by a temporary collegial management based on communists and collaboration between the so-called "Shanghai group" of leftist ideologues and another group gathered around Chou which emphasizes the importance of state and economic functions. The former is headed by the young Wang Hung-chien; the latter by Teng Hsiao-ping.

The problems of the army is that this has happened to date is an indication of how reluctant the army is to take back control of the country it ruled off and on with little success for 18 years.

Peron failed in the end to unite the country and many political analysts foresee the eventual collapse of Argentina's already hamstrung democracy and a return to military rule. That this hasn't happened to date is an indication of how reluctant the army is to impose itself.

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## View From Buenos Aires

By Charles Sherman

Buenos Aires.—The gleaming black strings of automobiles wait their turn to drive into Charcarita cemetery in Buenos Aires. A Cadillac hearse, six open-back Ford for flowers, the family and up to 100 mourners constitute an average funeral.

Charcarita, just outside the city center, is listed in the tourist guides. The vast necropolis of giant vaults and labyrinthine three-story mansions is a main point of interest in this city along with the more exclusive cemetery Recoleta, where former Argentine presidents are often buried.

Most Argentines, as people anywhere, die of heart attacks, old age and cancer, but on the average since July 1, at least one person every day dies of violence. In winter there's nothing to the country instead of summer, and in English were spoken instead of Castilian (Argentines don't refer to their language as Spanish). Buenos Aires might be mistaken for Belfast. In fact, those who count grimly note that the Argentine political assassination rate easily tops that of Northern Ireland.

Vendetta

As in Belfast, extremist terrorism is concocted from a strong mix of bombs and bullets. Marxist vendetta also plays its role. Bodies turn up frequently shot to pieces 50 or more times. Faces of the dead are sometimes burned by live ammunition.

Murder and political polarization have paralleled each other in the wake of Gen. Juan Peron's return in 1973 and his death in June.

Peron failed in the end to unite the country and many political analysts foresee the eventual collapse of Argentina's already hamstrung democracy and a return to military rule. That this hasn't happened to date is an indication of how reluctant the army is to impose itself.

The law also limits the press freedom that square with the AAA, there is no question that the group has presented itself as the chief covert force of those seeking the government's fall. AAA death threats have caused a dozen or more politicians, stage and movie actors to leave the country for Europe, the United States, Mexico and Peru.

The use of threats has proved so effective that others are now employing them to disrupt the entire school system of Buenos Aires. Rumors are that grade school administrators are receiving threats to kill teachers and kidnap students, if they don't close the schools.

While only one school so far has actually shut down, the majority carefully reinforced security and many parents now deliver and pick up their children at school.

Argentina's education minister responded to the threat and rumors by saying it was an attempt to "institutionalize chaos."

## Juggling

As the violence continues, erupting viciously and sporadically or settling into uncomfortable hills, thought is given to how the government can stand against it. Together with the fight against a booming inflation rate of close to 40 per cent, the country's administration often appear to be juggling in the dark. The each-man-for-himself solution is clearly nearer the surface.

Despite heroic attempts by Mrs. Peron to have the people stick with her through the hard times, her impassioned speeches to the masses have had little effect in quelling the labor problems or stifling the violence.

There is talk that Latin America's first woman President could step down before the scheduled 1977 election, but no one even offers a guess at who will step in to pick up the pieces.

Mr. Sherman is a journalist on the staff of the Buenos Aires Herald, an English-language newspaper there, and recipient of an Inter-American Press Association Fellowship.

If the Arabs were to hold a world conference on petroleum with the stated goal of seeing the world reserves of oil are adequately distributed in years to come, they would do it in the respect of the family of nations. Their conferences to date have produced only bigger and better schemes for blackmail.

## INTERNATIONAL

### Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairs:

John Hay Whitney

Editor:

agency's Embarrassment Grows

## Israeli Experts, Others Shun UNESCO Education Session

PARIS, Dec. 3 (AP).—In an expression of displeasure over UNESCO's recent condemnation of Israel, Israeli experts stayed away today from the opening session of the UN unit's conference on standardizing educational statistics.

It was the first chance that the Israelis have had to demonstrate their irritation with the action by UNESCO's General Conference to bar them from the agency's regional groupings, among them for archaeological work in Jerusalem and automotive cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

But an Israeli spokesman said the current conference was not the test case. "I don't know if we wanted to attend anyway," he said. "The thing that is important is that I don't think we're going to do anything much more with UNESCO."

"The organization's concrete work—distributing money, notably—is done in the regional commissions and there were no longer welcome."

The Israeli statement can perhaps be taken to appear to be a kind of growing embarrassment

and concern at UNESCO about its image—how a group concerned with nonpolitical matters could take action against a member on purely political grounds.

The image problem had already been made clear yesterday.

Twelve of 25 scientists scheduled to appear at a conference yesterday did not show up.

Of them, three members of Paris University's faculty, Robert von Gustav of Germany's Max Planck Institute, R. B. Ugo of the University of Milan, said they were absent not because of the UNESCO decision on Israel.

UNESCO's decision was to ban a five-state statement yesterday in which it stressed that it hoped Israel would continue its participation in the organization.

Privately, a group of officials at UNESCO said that although they felt that many newspapers had unfortunately suggested that Israel was expelled from the organization, they were nonetheless concerned about its increasing politicization.

One official who declined to be identified, said: "It's incomprehensible that the United Nations has lost considerable prestige in the developed nations. Until now UNESCO has always thought of us one of its most effective, constructive agencies. It's very distressing to think that this situation might be compromised."

There was no official reaction to reports of a move in the U.S. Senate to deny financial support to the organization, whose \$164-million budget for the next two years is dependent on the United States for a quarter of its support.

But again there was real concern expressed privately, with an official pointing out that there was a residue of anti-UN sentiment in the United States that could be easily marshaled.

No word has been received at UNESCO's Paris headquarters concerning a Beirut newspaper report that members of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries have agreed to contribute \$16 million to UNESCO to help make up for any reduction in American support.

## Greece to Attend NATO Meetings

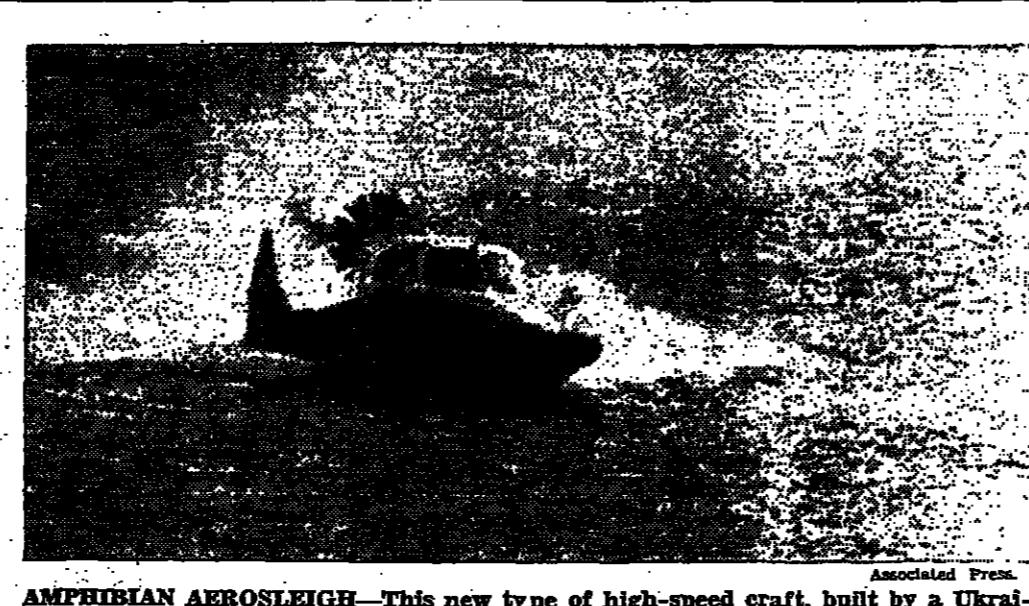
BRUSSELS, Dec. 3 (AP).—Though Greece has pulled out of the integrated commands of the North Atlantic alliance, it will be attending three important meetings in Brussels next week, an informed source said yesterday. He said there will be a Greek representative next Monday at the Eurogroup, which links the European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Greece was also expected to be present the following day at a meeting of the Nuclear Planning Group and to be represented at the meeting of NATO foreign ministers Dec. 12 and 13, when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Turkish Foreign Minister Dilek Ezenel are expected.

## Nuclear Cooperation Set by Brazil, Chile

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 3 (AP).—Brazil and Chile will carry out a joint program of nuclear cooperation, the president of the Brazilian Nuclear Energy Commission reported here.

The panel president, Hervasio da Carvalho, said the program would be based on an agreement on science and technical aid signed by the two countries earlier this year.



**AMPHIBIAN AEROSLEIGH**—This new type of high-speed craft, built by a Ukrainian factory, is designed for carrying freight and passengers at any time of the year. The body is made in the form of a boat with a special propeller and control system that will insure stability on any terrain while doing 60 miles an hour.

## U.S. Envoy Takes Up New Post in E. Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 3 (AP).—The first U.S. ambassador to East Germany arrived to take up his post today and declared that the establishment of relations between Washington and East Berlin was another important step toward East-West détente.

John Sherman Cooper, 72, also stressed that recognizing East Germany's Communist government did not affect the status of Berlin. The United States and East Germany set up diplomatic ties Sept. 4.

"The position of the United States on Berlin . . . is firmly established," Mr. Cooper said. "It is anchored in [earlier] agree-

ments and in the four-power agreement on Berlin."

The 1971 pact among the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union stated that the rights of the victor powers over Nazi Germany were not affected by the accord. The pact provided for West German visits into the East and easier civilian transit to and from West Berlin.

**Opportunity, Responsibility**

Arriving at East Berlin's Schoenefeld airport aboard a Polish airliner, Mr. Cooper was welcomed by the chief of protocol of the East German Foreign Ministry, Franz Jahnsowski.

"I consider my appointment by the President of the United States to the German Democratic Republic as an opportunity and responsibility to further with you the relationship of our countries," Mr. Cooper declared during the welcoming ceremony.

He said that the establishment of diplomatic ties with East Germany is symbolic of the improvement of relations between East and West.

The U.S. Embassy in East Berlin is scheduled to open for business sometime next week with the ambassador presenting his credentials to chief of state Willi Stoph in about two weeks.

The federal government is

handing over its control of royalties and crown rights of ownership, and Australian, U.S. and Japanese mining companies fear that tribal groups could refuse to

## With Partial Legal, Financial Control

### Australia to Cede Rich Land to Aborigines

By Christopher Sweeney

SYDNEY, Dec. 3 (WP).—One hundred thousand square miles of federal land, along with partial control over some of the world's richest uranium, manganese and potassium deposits, are to be ceded to Australian aboriginal groups under legislation now before the federal Parliament in Canberra.

The legislation is the most important single step, legally and psychologically, in a series of government moves to improve the condition of the 115,000 aborigines, who for nearly two centuries have suffered devastating legal and cultural oppression.

Under the plan, expected to be launched next March, aboriginal trusts will be given legal control over the lands, representing about 20 per cent of the land area of the Northern Territory, which is administered by the federal government. Under the constitution, the federal government has limited powers to force reforms on Australia's six separate states. The legislation is therefore being proposed as a model for state governments to follow.

#### Development Control

The most controversial legal aspect revolves around the power given to the aboriginal groups to stop the further development or exploration of the uranium, bauxite and oil deposits at Groote Eylandt, the Gove Peninsula and Palm Valley once the legislation becomes law.

The federal government is

handing over its control of royalties and crown rights of ownership, and Australian, U.S. and Japanese mining companies fear that tribal groups could refuse to

settlements were set up in the states of New South Wales and Tasmania at the end of the 18th century.

The subsequent treatment of the indigenous people was devastating, if anything rather worse than the treatment of the American Indians in the United States. In Tasmania, the aborigines were completely exterminated in the middle of the 19th century and even 100 years ago, "black hunting" was an acknowledged local sport.

The extent of the oppression is illustrated by a recent census which showed that there were only 20,000 full-blood aborigines left, despite a high birthrate.

Most full-blood aborigines still live a nomadic life in the desolate Australian outback, although there are extensive, socially oppressed half and quarter-caste aboriginal communities in Sydney, Brisbane and Darwin and on the fringes of most large country towns in the interior.

#### No Aboriginal 'Owner'

Land in the past was possessed through family or religious connections and there is, for example, no equivalent of the term "owner" in the 70 different tribal dialects of the region. Tribes were also highly nomadic and did not cultivate or farm particular areas but wandered within huge boundaries.

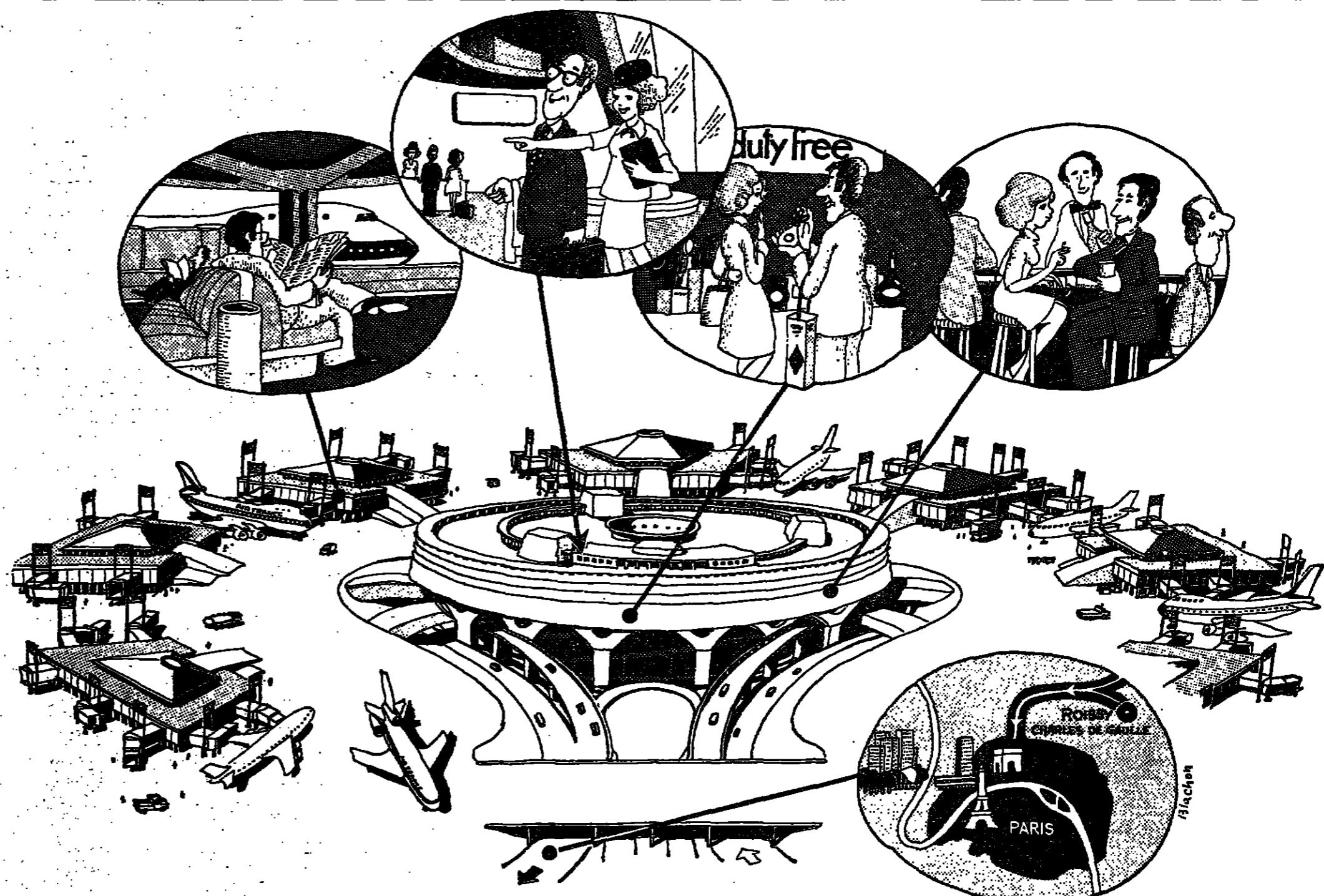
Anthropologists calculate that before the arrival of the first white settlers in 1788, the population distribution among aborigines in the Northern Territory was approximately one person per 30 or 40 square miles.

Recent anthropological studies have calculated that there were about 300,000 aborigines in Australia before the first convict

## 7 Sudanese Guilty in Plot

Khartoum, the Sudan, Dec. 3 (UPI).—A Sudanese military court has sentenced seven noncommissioned officers to prison on terms ranging from one to six years for plotting to overthrow President Gaafar Numeiri's regime in 1973.

The court found 14 other defendants, mostly noncommissioned officers, not guilty.



## Charles de Gaulle airport. Paris' newest attraction. Enjoy it.

As of November 1st most Air France Paris flights land at Charles de Gaulle. So much the better for you. Because it'd be worth visiting even if it weren't an airport.

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Air France to Charles de Gaulle airport. Don't miss it.

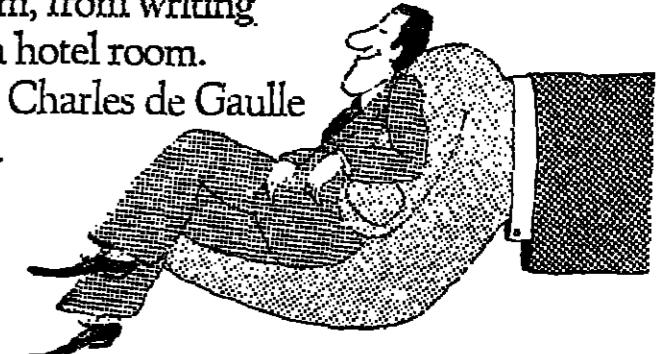
Bordoni & Gray, Paris

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in the world...

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PARIS

**AIR FRANCE**  
We understand.



## PARIS FILMS

## The Lyricism of Marcel Carné

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 3 (IHT).—Several of Marcel Carné's films were major cinematic events: "Les Visiteurs du Soir" (1942) and "Les Enfants du Paradis" (1944), among them.

The poet Jacques Prévert wrote the scenarios for those films and others directed by Carné. Since the termination of their collaboration, Carné's films, although popular successes, have never had quite the same tone.

His latest, "La Merveilleuse Visite" (at the Gaumont II, the Champs Elysées), strives for the lyric quality of his earlier work.

The film is a free adaptation of the H. G. Wells novella "The Wonderful Visit," which recounts the adventures of an angel fallen to earth. Carné set the scene in a seacoast village in Brittany, but has not altered the narrative, picturing, as Wells did, the struggle between ignorance and enlightenment.

Wells's angel is no Lucifer. On the contrary, he represents spiri-

tual purity and has come to earth to bring peace and harmony. His presence embarrasses and irritates the shortsighted inhabitants of the small town, greedy shopkeepers and farmers. He suffers the fate of light-bringers, being martyred, but, as with them, undergoes transfiguration, the message being that high ideals are eternal.

Carné is no Hollywood miracle-monger of the Cecil B. De Mille order. His treatment is free of evangelism. There are no armfuls of extras or pagan orgies to emphasize meaning. He has retold this tale with simplicity and charming humor. His angel has angelic presence; the casting is apt. "La Merveilleuse Visite" reveals anew Carné's cinematic artistry.

\*\*\*

French censorship grows more lenient and, although "Deep Throat," "The Devil in Mrs. Jones," and other examples of hard-core pornography are still forbidden in France, what may be termed "medium raw" is to be seen in the psychedelic visions of "Sweet Love."

"Sweet Love" is an uncanny affair. With its distorting cameras-

Jean Renoir and Saint Germain Studio in English). This American import was made by Eduardo Cimino, who also plays the lead. He looks like Woody Allen and delivers his lines in the same high-pitched squeak. But he is considerably less funny and versatile.

A zoologist during the course of his research happens on an illusion-giving leaf. When he feeds it to his pet lobster, the lobster is transformed into a bouncing young woman, eager for love. The scientist nibbles the plant him-

self; weird things happen. The film is more of a breakaway than a breakthrough. It leaves one dazed with its inanity.

"Les Suspects," a Franco-Italian thriller at the Champs Elysées, the Clichy Palace and the Ermitage (in French) begins with the assassination of an American playgirl in Provence. The investigation of the crime is conducted in flashbacks and a few concluding flashforwards. The case at first glance appears to be—in the Sherlock Holmes terminology—"elementary," with suspicion falling on the man who has trifled with the victim's affections. But from this routine line, the story suddenly swerves to become an inquiry of the investigation, an interest-provoking departure. Mimsy Farmer is the murdered American and Paul Maurisse and Jean-Claude Dauphin are two of the many suspects, while Michel Lonsdale and Michel Bouquet are on the side of the law. Michel Wyn's direction imposes a keen sense of suspense and an intriguing film emerges.

These photomontages are brilliant, forceful and unforgettable. After the Reichstag fire, for instance, Heartfield shows a larger than life Dimitroff looking down at a minute and ranting Goering with such an expression of suffering huddly that the whole situation is reversed: Goering appears to stand as the accused, Dimitroff as the judge.

Another picture shows Hitler flinging his hand back in a rather floppy Nazi salute. The montage makes it look as though he were reaching behind him for a wad of bills being handed to him by the towering figure of what is obviously a financier. The caption: Millions Stand Behind Me.

One of the most famous shows a medieval sculpture of a man undergoing torture on the wheel and, below that, the nude figure of a suffering man is attached in the same way to the swastika.

These works were produced for publication in the Arbeiter-Illustrierte Zeitung (Worker's Illustrated Paper) and other magazines. Some were designed for posters, others for book covers.

Heartfield was not only the inventor of this particular form, he also used it so tellingly that it has lost none of its impact today.

## ART IN PARIS

## Serving a Political Struggle

By Michael Gibson

PARIS (IHT)—John Heartfield belonged to the early Berlin dadaists and to the German Communist party, setting his mobile and vivid imagination at the service of a political struggle against the rise of Hitler.

An exhibition, sponsored by ARC-2, of his extraordinary photomontages is on view (to Sunday) at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16.

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Heartfield was not only the inventor of this particular form, he also used it so tellingly that it has lost none of its impact today.

On the contrary, although history has vindicated his criticism of Nazi methods and policies, none of his satirical statements strike us today as rather obvious, naive. He knew exactly what was up against and never underestimated its hideous strength.

Cast Works

When Behan's barbed puns lines tingle, as they often do, it cast works hard to get the audience by other means and they usually succeed. Even Gerhard Friese, as the scornful, short-sighted Hogan, the personification of Behan's growing disenchantment with the IRA, often gets caught up in broad comedy. At other times the production goes well beyond the script to cover Behan's more serious comedies. But even in the silent open of the second act, when Hogan carefully funnels measures of chemical explosives and sharpens into a whisky bottle, the audience giggles.

Understandably this production omits the second act parade, topical symbols from Irish history. More curiously, Behan omits the visits of ambiguous spies thinly disguised as readers and garbage collectors which are designed to maintain tension under a second act pause until the policemen finally arrive to gun down the wrong man.

Behan wrote most of the play in California, just before returning to Ireland where he died of alcoholism and diabetes in March 1964. Irish director Alan Simpson has compiled and edited the play script from drafts and notes for 1971. Juergen and Art Fischer have rendered a fail-safe German translation for the popular production. It will continue in the 350-seat theater, established some five years ago as an experimental art theater by the Thalia Theater and the Kunsthalle, with weekly or bi-weekly performances through the winter.

## ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (IHT).

This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

## Films

"A Murder Is a Murder... Is a Murder..." directed by Etienne Perier. Titled to impress New Yorkers, "the old was-it-and-the-new-murder formula, but the very predictable alternatives have unscripted." Jean-Claude Brialy is liberated and enriched by the sudden death of his ungrateful wife, but his relief is brief, since his newly identical sister returns to move into his house, calls him a killer, impinges on the nice woman and proceeds to go bananas. Meanwhile, he's been maimed by a man who claims to have "executed" the few he's wonder there are so few smiles throughout this grim and gory French thriller. Since Brialy plays a colorless person, "you can't feel enough for him," Sayre says. "Stephane Audran is miscast in the dual role of wife and sister. Lunacy is simply not her style, and whether she's being siren and dour, or spiteful and mysterious, the remains wooden."

The incredibly raucous soundtrack is probably intended to supply the excitement that's otherwise lacking.

"The Almond" (O. Almendro), directed and produced by Nelson Paredes. Don Santos is based on the novel by Machado de Assis. The film, made in 1970, belongs to the final phase of Brazilian Cinema Novo. Vincenzo Cambo reports that "the film seems to

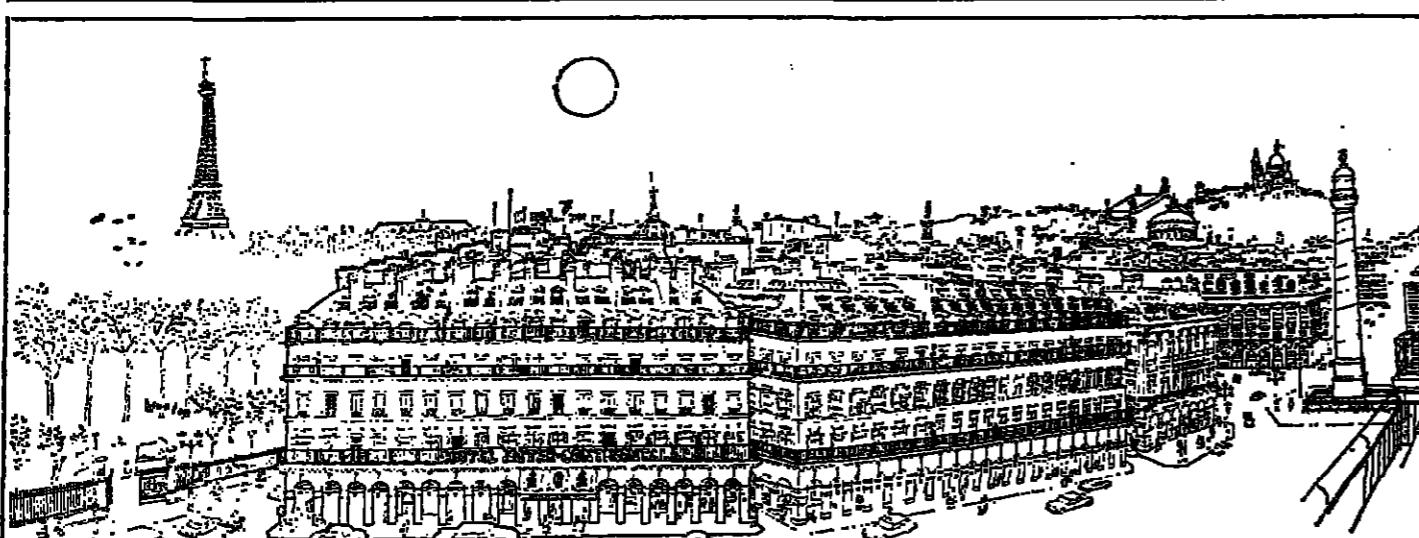
be about what happens to a small Brazilian town in the early 20th century "when an obsessed youn priest decides to study lunacy to be able to relate lunacy to reality which he describes as the past within the shell of the old." Little by little he succeeds in doing just about everybody into an asylum. There are then reversals of reversals, when it is decided the same world should be in a asylum and the lunatic on the side... Mr. Don Santos composed this film as a fantastic carnival with lots of splashy costumes, a constant music, Fellini-like plots and wildy confrontations that are probably meant to be comic and significant though they struck me as rather tame."

## Plays

"The King of the United States," reveals Claude van Damme "as one of the most audacious theatrical commentaries on the ideologies and indecencies in the American social and political scene," says Mel Gussow. The candidate for king is played by Raymond Baker, "less reminiscent of any specific recent president than of the Robert Redford character in the movie 'The Candidate.' The play criticizes the platitudes of candidacy as well as the blind reflexiveness of voters, and the message is, not surprisingly, says Gussow, that we get what we deserve. The main story is interwoven with satirical sketches which make for a thin sketchy production. However Richard Perales' songs give the play some degree of cohesion."



Gilles Kolber as the angel in Marcel Carné's "La Merveilleuse Visite."



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## BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL

**Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

## FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1974

Page 9

**Italy Offers Proposal  
to Issue Gold Bonds**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth.

**ARIUS, Dec. 3 (NYT)**—Italy now followed the United States in offering a proposal for utilizing the International Monetary Fund's gold resources to tide temporary relief for country's hardest hit by the sharp rise of oil prices.

Rinaldo Ossola, deputy governor Banca d'Italia, and one of the country's leading monetary theorists, is sounding out officials a proposal related to one made in Chicago by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Mr. Kissinger suggested that the IMF be used to sell off its gold in the market and lend the proceeds developing countries most affected by the oil price increases.

The idea has not made much headway, principally because of the IMF, an organization of 140 countries set up shortly after World War II to pool gold currencies to help nations dealing with balance-of-payments deficits, holds some \$6 billion in gold at the current official price of \$42.22 an ounce. At current market prices the gold is down to \$25 billion.

**Bonds Worth Gold**

Ossola, whose position as member of the deputies of the Bank of Italy, one of the key steering bodies in the IMF, gives his idea added weight, says the IMF to issue medium-term bonds denominated in gold. The bonds would be sold in the market or directly to oil-producing states.

These bonds would be sold for dollars or other hard currencies on the going market price of gold. The IMF would then bank its gold for reimbursement when the bonds mature.

We say the gold bonds would be designed to complement other recycling operations, not compete with them. The United States



Rinaldo Ossola

Assuming that gold's value at the time of sale was near the present price of around \$180 an ounce, he would be paying more than \$15,500 for the 100 ounces.

Mr. Ossola would have the bonds pay a modest interest rate of around 3 or 3 per cent a year, and at maturity the holder would turn in the paper and get his gold.

**Would Be a Gamble**

The holder would be gambling that the price of gold, say in five to seven years, would be higher than it is today. He would in effect have a gold-indexed investment.

Mr. Ossola has discussed his proposal, which he says "could make a useful contribution to the recycling process," at several recent financial meetings.

At one of these last week in Rome a financial adviser to one of the major oil-producing states, Saudi Arabia, asked by a reporter what he thought of the idea, replied it was something that Saudi Arabia "would be very much interested in."

The IMF has already sought to attract surplus of money for lending to poor countries. But only some \$2 billion of the \$6-billion surplus on hands this year have gone into its so-called oil facility. Much of the other money has moved into short-term bank deposits, a development that is threatening to put severe strains on the banking system.

Mr. Ossola feels that a gold-indexed bond would soak up much more of the money and act as a stabilizing influence until oil-exporting states are able to spend more of their new wealth on goods and services and investments in the West.

We say the gold bonds would be designed to complement other recycling operations, not compete with them. The United States

**U.S. Official Expects Longest Recession**

**WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (NYT)**—Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs Mr. Pate expects the present recession to be the longest in the post-war era.

Mr. Pate, whose department is responsible for gross national product forecasts as well as during both, the preliminary final figures, forecast a decline in real GNP during the next two quarters.

This would make six consecutive quarters of decline. The previous post-war record was the four quarters of falling real GNP recorded in the 1953-54 and 1960-61 recessions.

Based on preliminary data, the Commerce official said in an interview that he foresees a 4 to 5 per cent decline in real GNP in the present quarter, followed by a decline of 1 per cent in the first quarter of next year and the prospect of another drop in the mid-quarter.

There was a decline of 2.1 per cent in the third quarter of this year following two consecutive quarters of decline.

However, Mr. Pate anticipated modest recovery in real growth in the third quarter of next year, the fourth quarter finally ending or surging ahead of the long-term real growth trend in economy of 4.3 per cent in at year.

If the figures projected by Mr. Pate are at quarterly annual rates, there was a decline of 2.1 per cent in the third quarter of this year following two consecutive quarters of decline.

Given the prospects inflation over the next year, Mr. Pate, while not referring to some private economists' forecasts of a calamitous decline in real GNP, anticipates a year of little to no growth overall.

Commenting on the prospects inflation over the next year, Mr. Pate said he expects the rate of price increase to be half current levels.

Because this was a general forecast not allied to any index, the official said, even such a substantial decline would "not be good news."

**Arabia Joins  
with U.S. Firms**

**Shipping Deal**

**NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP-DJ)**—Saudi Arabia is setting up its tanker shipping concern in association with unit of Mobil Corp. and other partners, it announced here today by oil.

Its new concern, to be called Saudi Maritime Co. (Samarco), will be headquartered in Jiddah, owned by Saudi Prince Muhammad bin Fahad bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud and Jiddah, Mobil Marine Transportation Co., a Mobil subsidiary.

Fairfield International Ltd., subsidiary of Fairfield Maritime New York, an announcement, Mobil said concern is the first Saudi shipping company with Saudi and interests.

Mobil said Samarco is aiming to take "prompt delivery" ships totaling about 600,000 deadweight tons and that plans to acquire a sizable number additional vessels in 1975 and thereafter.

**Grim Outlook for U.S.  
Is Predicted in Study**

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

**WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (NYT)**—A grim outlook for both unemployment and "wage inflation" emerged from new economic studies published by the Brookings Institution yesterday.

A paper by Arthur Okun sought to explain why unemployment so far this year had not risen as much as the sluggishness in the economy would have indicated. Mr. Okun, who was chairman of President Lyndon Johnson's Council of Economic Advisors, concluded that a "recession" had already begun and that unemployment is bound to reach 7 per cent of the labor force and will possibly reach 8 per cent by middle of late 1975.

Two other papers, by Robert Hall and Michael Wachter, took different approaches to the process of wage inflation—a rise in average wages larger than the increase in productivity, or output per man-hour. While their forecasts differed in detail, both foresaw large wage increases, and hence continued inflation, in 1975 even with a projected higher unemployment rate. These were among the six articles in the latest edition of "Brookings Papers on Economic Activity," published two or three times a year.

Mr. Wachter said, "The outlook for wage inflation for the remainder of 1974 and 1975 appears grim." He estimated that even if unemployment rises to 7 per cent and the rate of price inflation drops to 6 per cent by the end of next year, average wages will still rise by 10 per cent in 1975. "Even in the face of a steep downturn in the economy," he wrote, "the wage situation appears bleak."

Mr. Hall's analysis implied a slower rate of wage increase next year than Mr. Wachter's, but for the longer run his new equations were probably the most pessimistic yet made for the "tradeoff" between unemployment and inflation.

Given the present composition of the labor force, he said, a long-term unemployment rate of 5.5 per cent is now needed just to keep wage increases from accelerating. A gradual deceleration of wage increases would occur only if unemployment is maintained at well over 6 per cent, he found.

Given the general congressional intolerance for unemployment rates above 6 per cent, Mr. Hall said, "continuation, and perhaps worsening, of inflationary pressure in the labor market appears the probable future course of the economy."

**Gerling Vows Herstatt Funds**

**COLOGNE, Dec. 3 (AP-DJ)**—The conditions to fulfill the compensation plan for creditors of collapsed Herstatt bank, which require Herstatt's main stockholder, Hans Gerling, to bring 210 million marks into the liquidation fund, will be fulfilled, David Liles, Gerling spokesman, said today.

The spokesman added, however, that whether the fund will finally show the planned total of 325 million marks to be added to available Herstatt funds for reimbursement of creditors also will depend on whether the other partners in the fund are willing to definitely commit themselves prior to the Dec. 17 deadline.

On that date, creditors will vote on the compensation plan, which envisages a payment of 45 per cent against claims of domestic banks, of 55 per cent to foreign banks and local governments and reenter.

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**Following Sharp Price Decline****Paris Suspends Trade  
In Sugar Futures**

**PARIS, Dec. 3 (AP-DJ)**—Trading in sugar futures on the Paris commodities market has been suspended until further notice, the market brokers' association announced today.

The decision followed a total absence of transactions in the wake of an "abrupt reversal" in the price of sugar, which has been the most volatile food product this year, by about 5 cents a pound.

However, while the price change was effected at the opening of the refiners' business yesterday, it was not clear how soon the lower prices would show up on the supermarket shelves.

Sugar is selling from 65 cents to 80 cents a pound in five-pound bags in the metropolitan area. Prices in many cases have been lagging behind recent wholesale price increases.

The approximate 7-per-cent price reduction was announced by Amstar, the largest refiner and processor, as a result of the declining prices of raw sugar. The action was quickly followed by both Sucrest Corp. and CPC International Inc., except that CPC's new price is \$5.10 lower per 100 pounds while the other refiners' new price is \$5.20 lower.

The price cut comes after the House Banking Committee was taken by observers to be an indication that the United States intends to try to define speculation on gold after Jan. 1, when the precious metal will be available to Americans for purchase for the first time since 1934.

Mr. Simon noted that the sale of 2 million ounces is "not large in relation to our 276-million-ounce stockpile."

He added that the sale in no way endangers the availability of gold "needed for military and industrial uses related to national security."

The secretary also disclosed in

**More Said Paid to Foreign Governments****Oil Firms Hit on Low Tax Payments to U.S.**

By Thomas O'Toole

**WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (NYT)**—A Senate analysis of oil industry profits shows that the seven major American oil companies paid more than five times as much in taxes to foreign governments than they paid to the U.S. government.

These figures show that the U.S. government, through its tax policy, has helped to finance the international oil cartel," said Sen. Harry Jackson, chairman of the permanent subcommittee on investigations, which released the analysis yesterday. "It is difficult enough to live with the obscene profits of the oil industry, but it is against all sense of equity and decency to permit them to enjoy such profits while not paying their fair share of taxes."

Percentage depletion was clearly the most important of the provisions peculiar to the extractive industries in reducing the effective tax rate," the subcommittee analysis said, "accounting in the aggregate for about 13 percentage points in 1972."

Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, said the study

**France Grants \$315 Million  
For Peugeot-Citroën Union**

(Continued from Page 1)

identified these as percentage depletion, intangible drilling costs and the foreign tax credit.

Intangible drilling costs saved

the seven oil companies \$70 million in taxes in 1972, the foreign tax credit saved them \$197 million and the percentage depletion saved them \$90 million.

"Percentage depletion was

clearly the most important of the

provisions peculiar to the

extractive industries in reducing

the effective tax rate," the subcommittee analysis said, "accounting in the aggregate for about 13 percentage points in 1972."

Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., the

ranking minority member of the

subcommittee, said the study

points up the "absurd" effects of federal tax laws relating to the oil industry. "It is ridiculous for us to allow tax laws which encourage development of foreign oil resources by U.S. companies when the world energy situation demands that the United States significantly reduce its oil imports," Sen. Percy said.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

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914 6% StOilRef 2.50	20	17	.17	25	25	25	.17	25	25	25	.17	25	25	25	25	25	25	.17	25	25	25	.17	25	25	25	.17	25	25	
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6724 10% StanWat 3.80	24	26	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	
7224 10% StanWat 3.90	24	26	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	
7724 10% StanWat 4.00	24	26	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	
8224 10% StanWat 4.10	24	26	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	
8724 10% StanWat 4.20	24	26	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	
9224 10% StanWat 4.30	24	26	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	
9724 10% StanWat 4.40	24	26	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	
10224 10% StanWat 4.50	24	26	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	
10724 10% StanWat 4.60	24	26	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	25	25	25	.26	25	25	25	.26	25	25					

## American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

## CROSSWORD

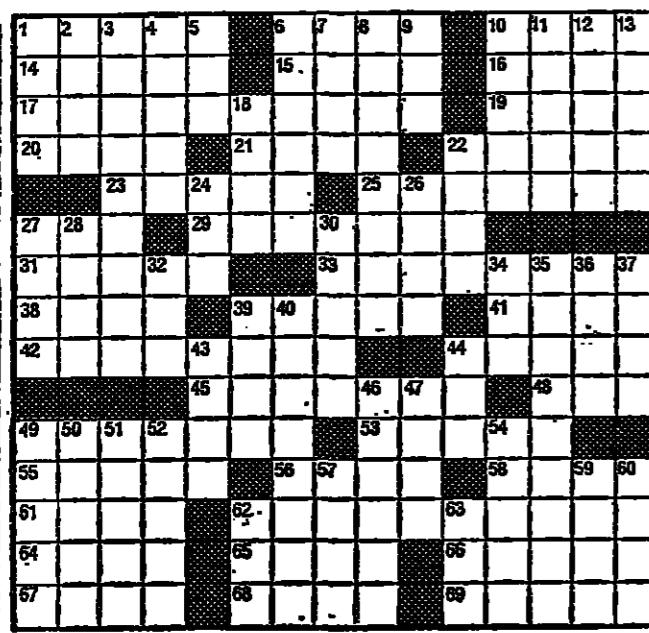
By Will Weng

**ACROSS**

- Finland, to Fins
- Knife handle
- Word with gab or October
- Invalidate
- Tropical tree
- Apollo's mother
- Words for Faunefroy
- Czech river
- Tennis star
- Swing around
- Small, in France
- Swelling disease
- Sweden, to Swedes
- Women's —
- Spanish coins
- Spinach-like plant
- Club or amice
- Colombian city
- Haze or night
- About
- Switzerland, to Romans
- Norway, to Norwegians
- Early Italian
- Blockhead
- Island near Borneo

**DOWN**

- Room in a casa
- Les Etats —
- Efficient
- Muffled
- Faulty
- Greece, to old Greeks
- Aaron or Seaver, e.g.
- Whistler Sp.
- River duck
- Sweetshop
- Aaron or Seaver,
- deal!
- French spa
- Roman 104
- Pasture sound
- Fill with delight
- Egg drinks
- bien
- Author Seton
- Corners
- Altair or Rigel
- Garment of ancient Greece
- Appraisals:
- Abb.
- Born Fr.
- Italy, to Italians
- Roof piece
- Castle et al.
- Loosen
- Ben Adhem
- "body" — body
- Certain crime
- Early Mongolian
- Like some breakfast plates
- Parched
- Noun suffixes
- William
- Perform



## WEATHER

	O	F	O	F			
ALGARVE	1	82	Cloudy	MAIDRID	10	50	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	2	81	Overcast	MILAN	11	50	Unavailable
ANKARA	3	81	Cloudy	MOSCOW	12	32	Snow
ATHENS	4	81	Cloudy	MUNICH	13	45	Cloudy
BERLIC	5	81	Cloudy	NEW YORK	14	52	Fair
BELGRADE	6	81	Overcast	NICE	15	52	Cloudy
BERLIN	7	81	Cloudy	PARIS	16	52	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	8	81	Overcast	PRAGUE	17	52	Cloudy
CAIRO	9	81	Cloudy	ROME	18	52	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	10	81	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	19	52	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	11	81	Cloudy	TEHRAN	20	52	Fair
COPENHAGEN	12	81	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	21	52	Cloudy
DUBLIN	13	81	Cloudy	TUNIS	22	52	Unavailable
EDINBURGH	14	81	Rain	VIEENNA	23	52	Cloudy
FLORENCE	15	81	Fog	VIENNA	24	52	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	16	81	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	25	52	Cloudy
GENEVA	17	81	Cloudy	ZURICH	26	52	Overcast
HELSINKI	18	81	Cloudy		27	52	
ISTANBUL	19	81	Cloudy		28	52	
LAS PALMAS	20	81	Fog		29	52	
LIMA	21	81	Cloudy		30	52	
LONDON	22	81	Cloudy		31	52	
LOS ANGELES	23	81	Cloudy		32	52	

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 7:00 GMET; others at 12:00 GMET.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

December 2, 1974

The net asset value quotations shown here are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied by the IHT: (—) daily; (w) weekly; (c) irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund 55.52  
(w) Am. Express Inv'l Fund 55.50  
(w) Apollo (Tempus) Inv'l Fund 56.79  
(w) Apollo Inv'l Fund 56.49  
(w) American Trust S.A. 56.50  
(w) Australian Selection Inv'l 56.50

AUSTRALIAN INV. MGR. CORP.:  
(w) Fund of Australia 45.46  
(w) Prop. Bonds Aus'tl 45.51  
(w) — In S. Afr. 45.45

BAKER, Julius & Co.:  
(d) Barhond 8579.40  
(d) Combar 8577.00  
(d) Stora Enso 8576.00

Broad & Wall Inv'l Fund 858.15  
Browninvest 811.00  
Cap. Inv'l Fund 85.94  
Can Secur. Growth Fund 85.95

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:  
(w) Capital Inv'l 810.82  
(w) Capital Italia S.A. 812.32

Capital Rentinvest 810.97  
Cleveland Offshore Fund 858.10  
Conver. Inv'l Corp. 811.00  
Conver. Inv'l Corp. 811.00  
Conver. Bond Fund N.Y. 81.50

CREDIT SUISSE:  
(w) Garage 8571.00  
(w) Giro-Suisse 8571.00  
(d) C.S. Funds-Inv'l 8571.25  
(d) Energivator 8574.00  
(w) Europartner 8570.25

Crofty Fund S.A. 34.18  
C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:  
(w) Capital Inv'l Fund 910.44  
(w) SIB Growth Fund (see Capital Inv'l)  
(w) M.I.C. Inv'l Fund 910.44  
(w) Exec. Capital Inv'l 910.44

C.S. AMERICA Fund 57.75  
C.G.C. Inv'l Fund 85.25  
Deli Invest Fund 57.58  
Deli Multifund 56.07  
Deli Fund (ex-distr.) 51.23  
Dryden Fund Inv'l 85.82

Dr. Interact. Inv'l Fund 81.00  
Europartner Fund 859.02  
Executive Inv'l Fund 56.72

FIDELITY:  
(w) Fidelity Equitables 87.56  
(w) Fidelity Inv'l Fund 81.17  
(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund 116.90  
(d) Fidelity World Fund 81.20

FOOTER: 8577.83  
First Intern'l Fund 110.73  
First Intern'l Realty Sec. 811.44  
First Intern'l Inv'l Fund 811.44  
First Security C.s. Fund 317.48

Fleming Fund S.A. 84.80  
Fondos de Pensiones 818.19  
Fontex Inv'l Corp. 851.64  
Formula Selective Fund 854.85

Fund of Nations 54.76  
Fund of N.Y. (ex-distr.) 50.78  
Future Australia Fund Aus 81.35

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:  
(w) Berry Inv'l Fund 82.06  
(w) G.T. Inv'l Fund 81.00  
(w) G.T. Dollar Fund 85.01

Guardian Gr. Fd. Inv'l 85.49  
Haussmann Holdings N.Y. 84,830.18  
H.O.I.T. Hobet 819.25  
Hollings Inv'l Fund 81.00  
Intront 82.98

Interfinc. 858.05  
Interfund S.A. 81.75  
Lire 81.75  
Intermarket Fund 858.34

Int'l Income Fund 81.00  
Int'l Inv'l Fund 81.00  
Int'l Securities Fund 85.67  
Invest. Ass'n Inv'l Fund 87.98

Invest. Ass'n S.A. Fund 85.17  
Inlafontec Inv'l Fds S.A. 87.93  
Japan Growth Fund 81.78  
Japan Pacific Fund 81.07

— (w) Dodge Mack. Inv'l Fund  
— (w) Navy N.Y. Not available  
— (d) World Equity Corp. 851.83  
— (w) Worldwide Securities 851.94

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*In NFL Action***Dolphins Defeat Bengals, 24-3**

By Dave Brady

MIAMI, Dec. 3 (UPI)—The uni-oriented Miami Dolphins had a little psychology on Bob Griese for last night's game and responded in a manner that paid off on motivation. Don Cincinnati's Bengals paid,

be sure that they had a lately happy quarterback their drive toward the play-off. The Dolphins signed Griese.

Finally, rookie running back Ben Malone scored on a two-yard

plunge that capped the victory.

By an irony, the Dolphins clinched a playoff spot for the Buffalo Bills, but not for themselves. The Dolphins and Bills now are tied for the AFC East lead with 9-3 records. The Bengals were left with a 7-5 record in the AFC central, a game and a half behind the 8-3 Pittsburgh Steelers with two games to play.

**Fans Can Tie**

It is conceivable that the New England Patriots, 7-5, can still tie Miami and Buffalo with 9-5 records. The Patriots would have to beat the Dolphins in their last game, here in the Orange Bowl. That would give the Patriots an edge over the Dolphins because they will have beaten them twice. The Bills already have beaten the Patriots twice.

Larry Csonka got caught up in the post for a record third straight Super Bowl championship and may have second thoughts about jumping to the fledgling World Football League as he clumped out 123 yards in 3 carries and showed some of the bounce-and-go that made him the hero of Super Bowls VII and VIII.

The defense suffocated the Bengals, allowing them only five yards rushing in the first half and 66 altogether.

Griese needed only 13 throws to bring off the conquest and hit on 11 of them, for 113 yards and no interceptions. He went four for four in passing on each of his first two touchdown flights.

Under the steadily improving rush of a Dolphin line that registered three sacks, league leader Ken Anderson was forced to pass mostly to running back Doug Dresser, who caught eight of the 14 completions the quarterback had in 25 attempts for 119 yards. Speedball receiver Isaac Curtis was blanked.

**Playoff Qualifiers**

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (NYT)—In the weekend action around the National Football League, two teams qualified for the playoffs next month, another dropped out and two more lost again to increase anxiety among their ex-players.

Caldwell, 32, has been active in the American Basketball Players Association. It was reported that he was a key figure in the recent one-week suspension of Spirits' rookie center Marvin Barnes, who walked out on the club in a dispute over his contract.

Barnes disappeared while the club was in New York and later turned up in Dayton, Ohio, with agent Marshall Boyar, who has represented Caldwell in the past.

Caldwell has denied steering Barnes toward Boyar—saying only that when Barnes came to him for advice on problems with his contract, Boyar was one of a number of men mentioned who would be able to help him.

Caldwell, who jumped to the ABA after starting with the National Basketball Association Hawks in St. Louis and Atlanta, was averaging 14.5 points a game and had 48 steals and 128 assists for the Spirits after starting all 26 of the team's games this year.

**BA Spirits Team Suspends Caldwell in Unusual Action**

LOUIS, Dec. 3 (UPI)—Caldwell, a 10-year pro-ball veteran who has been a star in both leagues, was suspended indefinitely today by officials of St. Louis for "activities detrimental to the best

interest...of professional sports."

The unusual action was announced in a terse statement from the club, which refused comment beyond a short, two-paragraph announcement.

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3. An editorial product that matches its readers' interests. Compare any copy of the International Herald Tribune with that of any other European newspaper and you'll see at a glance which is the *International* newspaper.

**International Herald Tribune**

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CAUGHT—Miami's Paul Warfield (dark jersey) receives a pass and is immediately smothered by a trio of Cincinnati tacklers during Dolphins-Bengals contest in Miami.

**World Cup Ski Season Gets Under Way Today**

By Samuel Abt

VAL D'ISERE, France, Dec. 3 (UPI)—The World Cup skiing season opens tomorrow in this Alpine village in southeastern France and, although almost all of last season's major winners are still racing, a change in the scoring rules has encouraged the rest by giving an advantage to the all-around skier—one who competes in both the downhill and the slalom events.

The International Skiing Federation has decided that additional World Cup points will go to the top 10 finishers in the combined disciplines at three of the season's meetings. There will be 14 meetings for men and 12 for women through March.

The change is designed to punish a specialist such as Piero Gros of Italy, who won the World Cup last season without ever competing in a downhill race. By accumulating points in two thirds of the events, the slalom specialists dominate the title chase.

Now, presumably, somebody like David Zwillinger of Austria, the world downhill champion but a competitor in the slaloms as well, could win enough points in the three special-scoring meetings to defeat Gros. The champion is aware of this and has said that he will compete in the downhill races.

**More All-Arounders**

Now is the alone Gustavo Thoeni of Italy, Hans Hinterseer of Austria and Christian Neureuther of West Germany, all slalom specialists, have also announced they will enter the downhill.

"I guess there is no other way to approach the World Cup than to compete in all three events," Hinterseer said.

If the men's championship is considered to be wide open, the women's championship is not. Annemarie Proell-Moser of Austria, at 21 the winner of the World Cup in the last four seasons, is back and is not likely to be affected by the rules change.

The premier women's downhill racer—she has lost only once in the last two seasons, when she finished second to Cindy Nelson of the United States last Jan. 13—Proell is also formidable in the slaloms.

Her main competition is expected to be Hanny Wenzel of Liechtenstein, Christa Zeichner of West Germany, Fabienne Serrat of France, Marie-Therese Nadig of Switzerland, Elisabeth Clifford of Canada, Wiltrud Drexel and Monika Kaserer of Austria and Nelson.

**Championship Form**

Proell demonstrated her championship form this morning during timed practice runs over trails covered with hard snow. She finished the first run in one minute, 26 seconds and 88/100ths of a second, the second run in 1:29.21.

Nelson won the first run in 1:26.78 and finished the second in 1:28.60. No other woman broke 1:27 in the first run, which was the only one taken seriously today.

Among the national teams, Austria is the defending champion and is expected to repeat without much trouble. West Germany, Italy and Switzerland are likely to provide most of the competition, with the French women's team stronger than usual and the U.S. team a possible surprise.

**Mets Trade McGraw****White Sox Send Allen to Braves for Cash**

Dick Allen



Tug McGraw

going to try to change Dick Allen after all these years."

The Braves don't expect any problem about Allen reporting, especially since the first baseman, who hit 32 homers in 1974, was quoted recently as saying, "I'll play anywhere, even in Jenkins town (Pa.)."

McGraw, 30, who popularized the Mets' 1973 pennant drive rallying cry, "Ya gotta believe," went to Philadelphia along with outfielders Don Hahn and Dave Schenck in exchange for centerfielder Del Enser, relief pitcher Mac Starks and rookie catcher John Stearns.

"We traded Allen because when he failed to formally retire, he violated his contract," explained White Sox General Manager Roland Hemond. "By doing that, he let us down."

Atlanta becomes the fifth stopping place for Allen in his stormy, 11-year major-league career. But Braves' manager Clyde King was not immediately concerned with the slugger's reputation.

"I managed Hank Aaron and Willie Mays—both players with great abilities," King said, "and I don't anticipate any trouble with Allen."

I treat all my players equally and I don't want to make a big deal of this. If I felt he was going to be a problem, I wouldn't have gotten him. I'm certainly not

getting to change Dick Allen after all these years."

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I treat all my players equally and I don't want to make a big deal of this. If I felt he was going to be a problem, I wouldn't have gotten him. I'm certainly not

**Heisman Trophy Goes To Ohio State's Griffin**

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (UPI)—Archie Griffin of Ohio State, the most consistent runner in college history, was named winner today of the Heisman Trophy as the outstanding football player in the nation and became the first junior since 1963 to win college football's most coveted award.

Griffin, who is the first junior since Navy's Roger Staubach to win the Heisman Trophy, received 423 first-place votes and 1,920 points in a balloting of selected sportswriters and sportscasters from across the country to beat Anthony Davis of Southern California.

Griffin, who is the first junior since Navy's Roger Staubach to win the Heisman Trophy, received 423 first-place votes and 1,920 points in a balloting of selected sportswriters and sportscasters from across the country to beat Anthony Davis of Southern California.

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## Observer

## The 1,002d Night

By Russell Baker

**WASHINGTON**—"I am Suleiman the Magnificent," said Suleiman the Magnificent to Santa Claus.

"Ho, ho, ho," the old gentleman laughed. "You must be from the oil-rich Middle East. Climb right up here in my lap and tell me what I can do for you."

Suleiman hastened his robes and sat.

"I'll bet I know what you'd like," Santa said. "How about a nice plastic tommy gun that clicks just like the real thing when you pull the trigger."

The Pentagon Baker is already bringing me all the guns I need, as well as the most up-to-date jet fighter planes," Suleiman said.

"How about a nice plastic car model you can glue together all by yourself?"

"Thanks," said Suleiman, "but I've just bought a large piece of the Mercedes-Benz company from Germany."

"Well," said Santa Claus. "I know you'd like a beautiful picture book about the Swiss family Robinson who lived on a lovely island."

"I already have lovely islands in South Carolina," said Suleiman.

The old gentleman scratched his beard and thought a moment. "I know," he said. "A beautiful cardboard model of the Tower of London you can put together right there in the tent."

"You don't understand," said Suleiman. "I've just bought a substantial portion of England."

"In that case," said Santa Claus, with unaccustomed sarcasm, "maybe you'd like me to bring you the Lockheed Aircraft Corp."

"That's right," said Suleiman, clapping his hands in delight. "Can you just leave it in my stocking please?"

"Anything else?" asked Santa.

"Yes, Santa." And Suleiman smiled and leaned close to Santa's ear and whispered.

"See," said the old gentleman. "What you want most of all is Henry Kissinger."

Suleiman nodded happily. "I shall hang up two stockings," he



said. "One for the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and the other for you to put Henry Kissinger in."

"You wouldn't settle for President Ford?" asked Santa.

"Thank you, no," said Suleiman. "Anyone can have a President Ford, but there is only one Henry Kissinger. He would go beautifully with my Mercedes-Benzes and my South Carolina Islands and my England."

You know that Henry Kissinger is a lot of trouble to keep up, don't you, Suleiman?"

"Oh, yes, Santa," said Suleiman. "I know he must always have airplanes standing by to whisk him around the earth, and that is why I want the Lockheed aircraft Corp. And I know he must be kept very busy preventing wars but with my guns and planes from the Pentagon I shall have no trouble threatening to make wars for him to prevent."

Santa Claus shifted his weight unhappily, for Suleiman was carrying \$2 billion in cash, which made him very heavy, and moreover the old gentleman was not absolutely certain he could fit Henry Kissinger into Santa's bag.

"I think you should talk it over with your dad before you get your heart set on Henry Kissinger," he told Suleiman.

"My father has no sense of values," Suleiman explained. "Ever since I showed him that he was selling the oil for peanuts he has left all money questions up to me."

"I don't know," said Santa. "Mrs. Kissinger might not like me."

"Oh, please don't disappoint me, Santa," said Suleiman. "If you give me Henry Kissinger, I'll buy you a new North Pole."

It did not sound altogether ethical to Santa Claus, but being sweet tempered he tried to close the encounter diplomatically. "You'll have to move along now, Suleiman," he said, "because the store is full of children waiting to see me, and the management will be angry if I don't talk to them."

"Angry?" asked Suleiman. "Angry with Santa Claus? I assure you the store will not be angry with Santa Claus." And he immediately bought the store and climbed back into Santa's lap.

"Now," he said, "I'd also love to have San Francisco and..."

Not surprisingly, interest cen-

## The Second Spanish Conquest of America

**PARIS**, Dec. 3 (UPI)—The Spanish conquest of the New World, which most of us thought ended in the 16th century, is far from over but has merely entered a second phase, and no one views this development with more alarm than the French. The Haut Comité de la Langue Française, a quiet evangelical group that shatters under the umbrellas of the prime minister's office, held a press conference here last night to put an official stamp on the latest bulletin from the American linguistic front: the Conquistadores have widened and deepened their gains and the Francophones have continued to retreat—the total of American junior-college and university students taking French courses dropped by 18.4 per cent between 1970 and 1972 with indications that this trend would continue. French is the preferred foreign-language course among a majority of students in only 16 states; Spanish in 27

In attendance were prominent American and Canadian educators, officials of the French Embassy in Washington, and delegates from French cultural and linguistic groups. A transcript of the seminar's proceedings, which makes nearly 200 pages of pretty glib reading, has just been published here. In addition to documenting the situation outlined in Prof. Almeras' Le Monde article, the seminar transcript contains a number of graphs, maps, and other material that serve to bring the darkening picture of American French studies into clearer focus.

Not surprisingly, the Francophone heartland in America has always been the New England and Eastern Seaboard states—and the map is still shaded a solid black in five of the six New England states, Louisiana and Arkansas, and an unbroken block of states eastward to the Atlantic

## Irving Marber

Coast are black, too, and a northern tier of states from Michigan to the Pacific Coast is heavily cross-hatched, the latter indicating "30 to 35 per cent" of students taking French. But there is another chunk of territory extending south from the top of California—a seven-state chunk, purple white on the map; this is only part of a huge Midwestern and Western and Southwestern territory where the Hispanics have taken over.

The study of French in the United States, after getting off to a wobbly start, followed a rising line on the graphs for many generations. (Prof. M. Lawrence Wylye of Harvard, one of the Pedlar Farm conferees, said that at Harvard College in

## The Growing Numbers of Single-Parent Families

By Georgia Dulera

**NEW YORK** (NYT)—Almost no one says "broken home" any more. Now they are called "single-parent families," and they are a way of life for one American child in every seven.

If, as the social scientists suggest, the new description reflects society's increasing acceptance of the single-parent family style, then the numbers offer even better proof:

Across the nation, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, 9 million children under age 18 are being raised by one parent only—more than 8 million by mothers, 800,000 by fathers. This averages out to 4.2 million one-parent families and represents a child-rearing trend that has been

growing since 1960. The growth has been seven times as fast as the traditional two-parent or nuclear family and has been growing among whites and blacks, among the poor and the rich.

Before you say "duh," joked a New York City demographer, who heads one of the country's 29 million nuclear families, "they'll catch up with us 'nukes.'

## All Directions

No one seriously predicts that, nevertheless, the narrowing gap between "nukes" and "singles" has focused widespread attention on the single-parent family. And the attention is coming from all directions—government agencies, social scientists, religious groups and social service agencies.

Nonchild-rearing is what Uriel Bronfenbrenner, the Cornell University social psychologist,

1777, "French was a subversive language. You had to have your parents' permission to study it because French was really the language of their enemies" and their enemies' allies, the northern American Indians. After the Revolution and with its image tarnished by Lafayette and his country's invaluable aid to the struggling American rebels, the study of French gained steadily in popularity for well over a century. As the language of diplomacy and etiquette and the vehicle of a world-famous literature, it acquired not only snob value but also utility.

It is the latter attribute that has been eroded over the years, and several of the Pedlar Farm conferees stressed this point. "We should not forget," said Jean Carlsruher, the head of Middlebury (Vermont) College, "that Spanish is not a foreign language for others in this country. Miami is a city almost more Spanish than English nowadays, Florida. In general too, and also New York." Another speaker cited the 1973 World Almanac for these statistics: U.S. population of French origin, 5,420,000; population of Hispanic origin, 9,178,000—that is 26 per cent of French origin and 4.6 per cent of Hispanic origin.

Prof. Morgan Rock of Northern Illinois University, which is typical of those colleges where the balance has been shifting steadily from French to Spanish, was quoted as citing these among the reasons for the trend: lack of utility—a general feeling among students that French was no longer a valuable tool in fashioning a career; budgetary restrictions on the colleges; the absence of requirements that French be taken, and "the cultural decline of the United States allied to a decline in discipline and authority."

## PEOPLE: Kay Kyser, 68, Takes a New Job

Former bandleader Kay Kyser, 68, of the College of Musical Knowledge now heads the film and broadcasting department of the Christian Science mother church in Boston. Kyser has guarded his privacy closely since leaving the entertainment world more than 20 years ago—so it took nine months for the news to filter out that he is on the job in Boston. The only known exception to Kyser's passion for privacy was a telephone message of congratulations to one of his former singers, Mike Douglas, during the TV star's 500th telecast. Tom Waldman, who assists Kyser as producer-director, said that their department makes films to be shown at churches or at annual meetings of church officials.

Kay Kyser guarded his privacy so well that his wife, Mrs. Peacock, said, "I gather just lots the hell back and for me to make the mistake. As for practice, there'll be. I'm just so confident." Mrs. Cook has been runner-up a occasions in an annual Austin tournament. \* \* \*

Former Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski has been re-elected to the board of directors of a Houston firm. He had resigned from Anderson, Clayton & Co., which processes and distributes consumer and industrial foods, when he was named to head the Watergate prosecution. After resigning as special prosecutor, Oct. 25, he returned to Houston as a senior partner in his law firm, Fulbright, Crocker and Jaworski. \* \* \*

John Eisenhower, son of the late president, will write a weekly column for the Daily Republican of Phoenixville, Pa., where he lives. "I've written about the past," Eisenhower said. "Now I want to comment on the present." He is author of two books, "The Bitter Woods," about the Battle of the Bulge, and more recently, "Strictly Personal," his memoirs. \* \* \*

Winston Spencer Churchill, the late Sir Winston's grandson, was in Jerusalem Monday for ceremonies during which a street was named after the former British prime minister. Winston Churchill Boulevard, in Arab East Jerusalem, runs through land that was an Israeli enclave and university campus until the 1967 war. The ceremony was held near a cemetery which Churchill dedicated 53 years ago. \* \* \*

Bobby Riggs, 54, is expected to face the wife of an Australian politician in a tennis match in Melbourne Jan. 4. Susan Peacock, 22, wife of MP Andrew Peacock, has accepted a challenge that Riggs issued to any and all Australian women players. "I don't know if Bobby Riggs is so," Mrs. Peacock said. "I gather just lots the hell back and for me to make the mistake. As for practice, there'll be. I'm just so confident." Mrs. Cook has been runner-up a occasions in an annual Austin tournament. \* \* \*

Actress Cicely Tyson lost \$35,000 in jewelry and furniture over the weekend.

SAMUEL JUSTIN

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